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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES—THE CONSEQUENCE OF LOW RENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4, 1874.

The commercial prosperity of the country which a couple of years since was, as Mr. Gladstone said, advancing by leaps and bounds, has lately been going at rather a halting pace. It has been found to be impossible to do business at the high prices which have been suddenly established in certain trades, and which had become the aim of all classes of producers and purveyors. The markets have consequently fallen, and the question now is whether wages are to fall too. The employers very naturally say yes; the working men, equally naturally, say no; and the result is a series of strikes all over the country. Logic is, in this instance, certainly on the side of the masters, but questions of this kind are decided, not by force of logic, but by superiority of endurance. As wages went up because prices went up, it seems only reasonable that wages should be lowered when prices fall; the men, however, argue that the increase of wages which they obtained was only what had long been due to them, and decline to submit to the proposed reduction. It is now simply a contest of strength, and it is probable that the masters will show that they are better able to hold out than the men. Both in the coal and iron trades the latter have given indications that they are not prepared for very resolute resistance. The truth is, that the rise of wages was accompanied by a very considerable increase of expenditure, and workmen, with their pockets full, made haste to empty them as fast as possible, and imagined that the golden age was to last forever. They have now been awakened from this delusion, and when the alternative is pressed upon them of accepting a reduced wage or "going on the box"—as the phrase is for drawing on the funds of the unions—it may be expected that the habits they have contracted will dispose them to shrink from the semi-starvation of a protracted strike. They feel bound, of course, to protest against any diminution of wages, and will resist for a time, just to test how far the masters are in earnest; but it is not likely that, in the present state of affairs, they will remain out very long.

THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION.

In the eastern counties of England a very bitter conflict, which inconsiderate and reckless persons are doing their best to inflame, has broken out between the farmers and their laborers. The latter have joined the union which was started a couple of years ago, with its new head-quarters in Warwickshire, and have followed this act of intimidation, as the farmers consider it, by demanding an extra shilling a week. This has been refused. The laborers have consequently struck on one or two farms, and the farmers generally have retaliated by locking out all union men, and declaring that henceforth they will employ only non-unionists. It is said that the landlords are supporting the farmers in this policy, and that they have even gone so far as to threaten to eject tenants who do not hold aloof from all relations with the unionists. The object is, of course, to break down the union at once, and there can be no doubt there is force in the farmers' argument that the demand for an additional shilling is only the first step, and that to give way now would encourage the unionists to go on raising their terms, and dictating the way in which farms are to be managed. At the same time, the farmers will probably find that, in assailing the union in this manner, they are knocking their heads against a stone wall. The masters in other trades were often victorious in resisting an increase of wages, but they have never in any case succeeded in crushing a union. Dr. Fraser, the Bishop of Manchester, an impulsive and not very strong-headed man, has injudiciously rushed into the fray, declaring, in a letter to the *Times*, that the farmers were mad, and that, if they persist in their opposition to the demand of the unionists, they will precipitate a peasant war. At present the laborers in the Newmarket district are paid thirteen shillings a week, and they ask fourteen shillings. But Bishop Fraser holds that they cannot live decently on less than sixteen shillings a week, which would be a serious advance for the farmers to submit to all at once. It should be remembered these statements are made as to the cash wages of the agricultural laborer—that they do not represent the whole of his income. He receives, in addition, various allowances, and his family, if he has one, have also opportunities of earning money. There can be no doubt, however, that taking the most favorable view of the matter, the laborer's existence is wretched and debased, and a scandal to the country. The amiable enthusiasts and malicious agitators who have combined to stir up poor Hodge to claim higher wages, have precipitated a movement which was certain to follow from various social and economic causes, but they have rendered the existing race of laborers a very equivocal service. If farming was properly conducted the laborer's position would unquestionably be elevated; but then a large proportion of the present laborers are not fit for this elevation. Their earnings, though small, are just about as much as they are worth. The only way to raise wages is to introduce better farming, which means better farmers and better laborers. This may come in time, but from the present generation there is not much to be hoped.

THE CURSE OF LOW RENTS.

Bishop Fraser, in urging the farmers to give way to the men, suggests that they can recoup themselves by compelling the landlords to reduce their rents in proportion as wages rise. This is a very good example of the confusion of mind which exists on this subject. The root of the whole evil of the existing agricultural system is that rents are already too low. It is too much the fashion in England for landlords to purchase the subserviency of their tenants by allowing them to hold their land on easy terms. Land is prized by proprietors not for the sake of its commercial uses, but for the sake of the political and social influence which is associated with it; and the fact that land generally does not pay more than three per cent. shows the price they are willing to pay for this sort of authority. It is because rents are so low that farmers are, in many parts of the country, so lazy and inefficient. There is not sufficient competition. A quiet man who contrives to scrape together enough for his rent, and who touches his hat to the squire, and votes as he is told, may sit for life, however badly he may farm. The proprietor, as a rule, cares very little what his estates produce as long as they are peopled by a docile and submissive tenantry. Anybody accustomed to the rude independence of our English towns might fancy himself among quite another people when he goes into the the country parts and observes the almost Oriental servility of peasants and farmers. This state of things is gradually being shaken up by increasing communication between country folks and townspeople, and by the attraction of higher incomes in towns, which is certainly draining off the population of the rural districts. The relations between landlords and their tenantry are thus becoming more commercial, and the consequence will be that the landlords for the sake of higher rents will insist upon a higher class of farmers, who, in their turn, will require the assistance of a superior class of laborers. Emigration and the steam plow are likely to be the final results of the strikes. Americans, Russian and Hungarian supplies are working a revolution in English agriculture, and the production of cattle rather than of corn is becoming its principal object.

M. FROUDE'S NEW BOOK.

The concluding volumes of M. Froude's *The English in Ireland* have just been issued, and will no doubt raise a howl in Ireland, and especially as they appear at a moment when the Irish are eager for a grievance. Mr. Froude undoubtedly lays himself open to severe criticism in regard to the bitter scorn and sometimes almost savageness of his language; and he relies too confidently on the testimony which he has unearthed from the secret papers of the English Government. But his work has the inestimable value of being a candid and outspoken history of a period which has hitherto been obscured by systematic lying. What are called the "nationalist" histories of Ireland are, for the most part, pure fiction, and supply ludicrously false interpretations of many important events. M. Froude brings out very clearly the difficulties of the English Government. They attempted to govern Ireland through a Protestant Parliament, representing a minority of the people. This Parliament was continually taking advantage of the delicate relations between the two countries, whenever England was in difficulties, through war or otherwise, in order to extract bribes in the shape of places, pensions, or titles. The increasingly exorbitant demands of the Parliament managers led the Government to try the effect of using the Catholics as a counterpoise, but every effort at conciliation on this side only showed that the Catholics would be content with nothing but ascendency, and that ascendency implied, if Ireland was to be separate and independent, the establishment of a Roman Catholic State, governed from Rome, and constantly intriguing for Romish purposes against the interests of Great Britain. It is known that down at least to a comparatively modern day the Roman Catholics of Ireland regarded themselves as a dispossessed race, and handed down in secret the title-deeds of the estates which had once belonged to their families. And there can be no doubt that, if Ireland had at any time been given up to them, they would have made short work with Protestant proprietors. This was, in fact, a recurring feature in almost every Irish rising. Whether the Protestant colonists could have held their ground against the Roman Catholics without the aid of England may be doubted, though Mr. Froude seems to think that they could. In any case, Ireland would have been plunged in strife and misery of the most hopeless kind, and England would, sooner or later, have had to interfere. The great mistake of the English Government was in being content with trying to keep Ireland quiet by contract with the "undertakers," instead of taking care that Ireland should be properly governed. Mr. Froude does not spare the stupidity and mean selfishness of the English authorities. He holds that they should either have given up the island or done their work thoroughly and honorably; but he also demonstrates the hopelessness of self-government in Ireland as a country apart from England. Ireland has too small a population, and the population is too mixed, to stand alone, and its nearness to England makes it indispensable that it should unite its fortunes with its richer and more powerful neighbor. Mr. Froude's exposure of the sham patriots of Ireland will fall in with the predominant opinion of the hour. The Home Rulers, who voted in the recent discussions with Mr. Butt—fifty in all—have received the name which has somehow been attached to the Fiftieth Regiment of the British Army, "The Dirty Half Hundred." It appears, however, that they are still likely to figure conspicuously this session. J. H. F.

NEW-JERSEY TOWN ELECTIONS.

The town elections in New-Jersey were completed this week, and, although in the aggregate they show slight Republican losses, in general that party holds its own. The questions at issue were not so much of a political character, but rather as to whether the candidates favored the laying out of roads in certain localities, the building and site of a school-house, the care of the poor, and other matters of exclusively local importance. And yet, to judge from the ecstacy which some of the journals of that State exhibit at the election of a Democratic pound-keeper or a Republican constable, and the enthusiasm with which they herald the "great victory," one would think that the whole nation's fate depended upon this momentous decision. The elections for County Freeholders (a body of the same powers as our Supervisors) show that the Republicans have complete control of eleven of the twenty-one boards, one (Middlesex) is a tie, and the other nine are Democratic. One of these (Somerset) was lost by the Republicans having elected a Democratic Freeholder in a strong Republican township upon a Union ticket. The positive gains are the Mercer County Board by the Republicans, and the Hudson, Union, Monmouth, and Morris County Boards by the Democrats—the latter by only two majority. Monmouth County was carried by the Republicans last year for the only time in a generation, by a Democratic division. Of the cities, Newark and Elizabeth voted last Fall, the former going Republican—except on Mayor—and the latter Democratic. This Spring the Republicans carried nearly all the cities in South Jersey—except the Mayor in Camden—and made material gains in several others. They also carry New-Brunswick, Bloomfield, Montclair, Plainfield, and a part of the ticket in Paterson. The Democracy carried Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Orange, Rahway, Morristown, and Newton. In several places citizens' tickets were chosen without regard to politics, and in others temperance was the only issue. As a whole the Republicans of New-Jersey have done full as well as they could have anticipated, and while the Spring elections are no criterion as to the general political result, so far as they were made matter of direct contest, they indicate that that party can retain control of the State at the general elections in the Fall.

CARPET-MAKING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Ledger* gives some figures showing the importance of carpet weaving in Philadelphia as an industrial interest. For twenty-five years it has been steadily increasing, until within the last eight years the aggregate amount of ingrain carpet made there exceeds the total of similar goods manufactured elsewhere throughout the United States. There are now in Philadelphia about 250 factories, with 4,000 looms, and before the strike the production averaged 14,000 pieces of 125 yards each, or 1,750,000 yards per month, or 17,500,000 yards for the ten months that the factories are in operation. In the busy season about 6,000 persons are employed in the factories directly, independent of the dyers and others remotely interested, involving a monthly outlay for wages of about $300,000. The amount of capital invested may be estimated from the fact that the yearly sales of carpets alone reach over $15,000,000.

FRANCE.

RECENT ELECTIONS—M. THIERS ON FORTIFYING PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 30, 1874.

At the time I write, the full returns from the elections of yesterday have not been received, but we have quite enough to show that the Republicans have triumphed in both cases. They have a majority large enough to stop all cavil, and all attempts to explain the vote by pleading any of the usual accidents. And just behind the Republican candidate in the Gironde came the Bonapartist, several thousands of votes ahead of the Monarchist who was patronized by the Government. Up to 2 o'clock this morning Gen. Bertrand was more than six thousand ahead of Admiral Larrieu. The Bonapartists are blamed a little for dividing the conservative party in this way, but I imagine they are acting wisely. We find that the entire Conservative vote cast was not up to the Republican figure, and hence there would have been no chance of electing the Royalist Admiral if the Bonapartist General had not come forward. His presentation was for the purpose of demonstrating what I have always claimed—that there are two parties in the country, and that the only possible chance for the Conservatives is to unite upon a Bonapartist. As this appears about as bad as the election of a Radical, they run all sorts of risks, and see a Republican returned in every election. At Marseilles the success of the Republican candidate was a foregone conclusion, however, and hence it made no manner of difference how many candidates the Conservatives brought into the field, but in the Haute-Marne it is a very different matter. The Monarchists have always claimed a majority there, and it was regarded as an Orleanist stronghold. The Bonapartist organs predicted the defeat of the Orleanist candidate, but, having brought out Gen. Bertrand in the Gironde, for the purpose of a demonstration, they agreed to continue it in the Haute-Marne by voting for the Royalist. This they did, and the Republican was elected by a very considerable majority. The general results thus far have shown that the Conservatives cannot succeed unless they unite upon a Bonapartist; that the only two Conservatives elected in these partial elections are two men who came out boldly with Bonapartist manifestos; that in every case where a candidate presented himself as a Legitimist, Orleanist, Conservative, or MacMahonian, he was ignominiously defeated by the Republican candidate. Yet nothing will be learned from these experiences. M. De Broglie thinks that the errors of the people are most deplorable, and the only way he sees for bringing them to reason is to curtail the right of suffrage. He said, the other day, that a popular vote was nothing but the brutal reign of numbers, and that popular suffrage would keep the *élite* of the country out of public life. If M. De Broglie claims this term for himself and friends, it must be confessed that popular suffrage did keep them in retirement for many years, but the people may dispute the right of the Duc De Broglie to decide what men really form the *élite* of France. One thing is certain, however, and that is the continued success of the Republicans, each election bringing another member of that party into the Assembly. My own impression is that these men are elected by the bourgeois element rather than by the ouvriers, and that hence the proposed electorial law will in no way change the general tendencies of the country. Unless M. De Broglie commits an act of illegality and seizes the Government by a *coup d'état*, it is the Republic or the Empire, and the sooner the fact is recognized the better it will be for the country.

M. THIERS ON FORTIFYING PARIS.

M. Thiers has again appeared in the tribune, and for the purpose of defending his cherished theory of the defenses of Paris. In 1840 he had the present fortifications constructed. They are very pretty, very ornamental, very useful in many ways, but in time of war of very little account. In 1840 the cannon of the largest range threw a shell some 3,000 yards. Hence the zone of five ares fixed at that distance, and an outer line of forts constructed in order to keep the enemy at the safe distance of 6,000 yards from the city walls. But when the Germans planted their batteries at Châtillon and Meudon, they violated all the rules of artillery firing by sending shells a distance of 10,000 and 12,000 yards with the greatest ease. Many of their shells fell into the Seine, after passing over more than one-half of the city. Now, the conclusion I should draw from this would be that it were better to raze the fortifications altogether, and not allow the defense to depend upon any one place or city. It is evident that the line of forts has to be carried to a distance of twelve or fifteen thousand yards. Owing to the nature of the ground, they cannot be supported from the inner line of works in all cases, and to keep up the entire circumference France would require an army of 300,000 men. If the enemy concentrates upon one of their outer forts and takes it, the entire plan falls of itself; and since so large an army must be kept to guard each one of these forts against, say, 75,000 men, the enemy could leave that number here while ravaging the entire country with his other forces. This seems to me as clear as daylight, but the French do not see it in that way. They still believe in brick and mortar, and have no confidence in easily-constructed earth-works. Hence, they are going to expend sixty millions in building a line of forts some 6,000 yards beyond the present line, and say 12,000 yards from the *enceinte*. M. Thiers finds the idea of throwing shells a distance of three or four miles as phantasmagorical as the million of men attributed to Germany at the beginning of the late war. He says it can only be done by establishing siege batteries, and before this could be done they could be charged and driven away. This is possible, to be sure, but, after the experience of the war, such an opinion is a little risky. He is quite willing to accord four of the new forts demanded, but beyond that he thinks it best to have things just as he arranged them Anno Domini 1840. I do not think him so very wrong in this, for the results would probably be about the same whether the new forts were built or not; but some twenty millions would be saved without great danger to the defense. Since the days of Vauban, who is responsible for all these costly works, experience has shown that the capture of a place besieged is merely a question of time. My own idea is that it would be a great deal better to have an army perfectly free and *mobile*, and a traveling capital if necessary, the General in Chief depending upon earth-works whenever he desires to make a stand. This was Cæsar's plan in all his campaigns in Gaul, and, so far as I can see, we have not improved much upon his principles. Our only improvements have been in arms and engines of war. Cæsar's tactics and system of fortification and defense are superior to anything conceived by Vauban. But, despite experience and the speech of M. Thiers, the Assembly voted the construction of these forts, and I am certain that in time of peace they will be found as useful and ornamental as the old forts around the military zone of 1840.

A CANARD.

Speaking of M. Thiers reminds me of the excitement caused on Saturday by the news of his death. I was passing by the Bourse about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and seeing that some stirring news had arrived, stopped to inquire about it. A report had been put in circulation that M. Thiers, fatigued by his two hours' speech of the day before, had suddenly been seized with cramps in the stomach, and had died during the morning. As they speculate upon everything at the Bourse, funds went down a little, but recovered again shortly. Meantime the reporters were hastening to the Hotel Bagration, and on arriving there they found the old man very "peart" indeed, and merely suffering with an attack of acute rheumatism. Yesterday he rode out, showed himself in the Bois, and to-day, looking very happy over the elections of yesterday, he went to take his seat in the Chamber at Versailles.

MACMAHON'S POPULARITY.

It is evident, I think, that Marshal MacMahon is losing a portion of his popularity, for I have seen him several times of late, and on no occasion did his presence create any special enthusiasm. Yet Thiers cannot visit his house in the Place Saint George without attracting a crowd, and without being loudly acclaimed. A few months ago MacMahon could go nowhere without being cheered. The reason for this change is not so evident, for if ever a man acted "on the square," to use a vulgar simile, I believe the Marshal has done so. But he is unfortunate in his friends. He believes in the Duc De Broglie, and the Orleans Princes appropriate him on every possible occasion. Whatever he does they approve. When MacMahon says that he means to remain President for seven years the numerous Princes of this family applaud, and say privately that this was for "the people" simply, and that they understand the Marshal very well. "Don't lose heart," they add; "the Marshal is all right, and I may go so far as to tell you that your place in the Senate is already marked." As a rough estimate, I should say that 715 of the 750 Deputies have been tempted by this vision of Senatorial dignities. There may be nothing certain in this sort of language; but, after all, like the compliments of polite society, although one knows them to be meaningless, they still give a certain amount of pleasure. The belief is rapidly gaining ground that the Marshal is allowing himself to become the dupe of M. De Broglie, and, although there may be no manner of truth in it, the suspicion still has its effect upon the masses.

PALM SUNDAY.

Yesterday was "Palm Sunday," and all day long one saw crowds of persons promenading the streets with branches of box-wood in their hands. These *branches de buis bénis* are carried in honor of Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem more than eighteen centuries ago, and it is pleasant to see the people remaining faithful to these ancient traditions. The Parisians are very fond of Palm Sunday, or *le Dimanche des Rameaux*, as it is called in French. The trade in box-wood branches every year is very considerable. The number of persons dealing in them is estimated at over two thousand. To be more precise, there are thirty for each of the 67 churches in the city, or 2,010 in all. But on Friday and Saturday mountains of box branches arrive from the country, and are stored in *les halles*. During the night of Saturday and Sunday these two thousand persons purchase their stock, each taking bundles of sprigs sold for one franc each, which they retail for six or eight francs. On the street the sprigs sell for one, two, and four sous, according to the size and appearance. At 6 o'clock in the morning the thirty dealers have to be at the door of their particular church with the branches, and the priest leaves the altar to sprinkle the mass with holy water, and to bless the sprigs of *buis*. After this ceremony the dealers scatter upon the streets, occupying every avenue leading to the churches, and selling the branches to persons going to mass. The commerce of this single morning in Paris represents the sum of twenty or twenty-five thousands francs, and many a poor person gains enough in a morning to keep the wolf from the door for many days. As it is absolutely necessary to have a branch of *buis béni* exposed in one's apartment during the entire week after Palm Sunday, thousands of persons buy who do not cross the threshold of a church.

AN OLD CUSTOM.

The custom of selling the *Rameaux* is very ancient, of course, since it represents a passage in the life of Christ, and we have many records of it at an early date. It has so taken possession of the Parisian mind that nothing can interfere with it. During the Reign of Terror Robespierre and Danton forbade the use of any symbols of Christianity; but, owing to the value of the trade in the sprigs of box on Palm Sunday, they feared the discontent of the people if they forbade the custom entirely. Consequently, they allowed the sale of the *Rameaux*, in honor of the "Supreme Being," although the doors of the churches were closed. This called forth La Harpe's famous saying that the "Supreme Being of these men resembled God as Robespierre resembled a man." When the First Consul re-established public worship and opened the doors of the churches, the popular custom continued in the name of Christ. Since that time it has never been interrupted. The free-thinkers laugh at most of the rites of the Church, but all of them make an exception in favor of the Palm Sunday ceremonies, since the sale of the consecrated branches puts 25,000 francs into the pockets of the poorest people to be found in the whole community. The weather yesterday was very fine indeed, and throughout the day the boulevards were crowded.

A COMMON CASUALTY.

A very sad accident occurred here on Saturday; and although it is a very common one in all parts of the world, I note it as another warning to young ladies who dress in light, gauzy costumes for parties and balls. The daughter of the Baron De Bury, a very beautiful young lady of nineteen, was dressed for a ball, to which she was going with her mother. She came into the saloon, radiant with happiness, just as the soldier-attendent of the Marquis De Grouchy was lighting the chandelier. Somehow or other a spark fell from one of the candles, lighted upon the dress of Mlle. De Bury, and soon enveloped her in flames. The soldier promptly threw himself upon her, rolled her in a rug, burned himself, and rudely treated her, but saved her life. At first it was thought that one of the most delicious faces of Paris was ruined forever; but we are now informed that Mlle. De Bury has not been disfigured, and that her severe wounds will not be apparent. Such warnings are never heeded; but if ladies could feel the shock this gave to many in Parisian society, when the news came that this lovely young creature had been disfigured for life, they would always look out for fire when in ball costume. Mlle. De Bury has had a most fortunate escape, and hundreds of cards and letters of congratulation are daily left at the door of the Hotel De Bury, Rue Oudinot.

THE IRON TRADE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 11, 1874.

There is no branch of American industry which was so severely hurt by the panic of last Autumn as the iron trade. No branch of industry has been so slow in its recovery from the state of prostration into which all were more or less temporarily thrown. Indeed, the slight improvement which has taken place only goes to show that a complete recovery will only be reached by very slow degrees. So far the amendment is nothing to boast of. The facts bearing on the case have been so fully set forth in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it is unnecessary to repeat them. They were and are quite sufficient to bring about the obvious consequence—the pointed association in men's minds of the financial measures now being so warmly discussed, and, in many quarters, so urgently advocated in Congress, with the interests of the iron trade more than with other branches of industry. The iron masters, however, at least those with whom I have discussed the question, disclaim altogether a paramount interest in the matter. They acknowledge that they are most desirous of seeing some measure passed which will give greater elasticity to the national currency, but they claim that with the exception of a certain section of the country, all industries are alike interested with them in bringing about such a result. The break-down of some heavy railroad enterprises, by affecting some of the largest consumers of pig-iron, has thrown a depression over other branches of the iron business, which is not warranted, the natural effects of which it is unnecessary to dilate upon. It might have happened that some other important interest had been particularly struck by the panic instead of iron; it would then have been credited with that special interest in the currency question which is now mainly credited to iron. I have seen many of the leading manufacturers here, and it must be remembered that Philadelphia is a consumer, not a maker, of iron—large as her iron business is. I judge that, taking the iron masters all round in this city, they are averaging little over one-half of their ordinary production; and yet three or four of the leading firms owe even a portion of that production to the happy receipt of foreign orders. For instance, the Baldwin Locomotive Works are building twelve splendid engines and tenders for a Southern Russian railroad. As soon as completed they will be shipped to Odessa. The works are now employing about one-half of their usual force of mechanics. Mr. Parry, one of the leading partners in the concern, tells me that this number is many more than they were employing during the worst months of the depression. They manage to get along; no such orders in advance as they used to have, but, somehow or other, some new contract is offered just in time before the one in hand is completed. A year ago the Baldwin Locomotive Works were turning out about forty-two locomotives a month. I one day counted thirty-three in the erection shop in various stages of completion. But it is a highly significant fact, mind you, that Russia should come to Philadelphia for her locomotives. Again, the firm of A. Whitney & Sons, who, by the way, are working nearer to their average production than some of their neighbors, are shipping large numbers of their chilled-iron car-wheels to Europe and South America, especially wheels for horse-car railroads in England. The Lobdells are doing the same. Here, again, is ground for congratulation, as showing the competitive position which American iron is taking in the iron markets of the world. Messrs. H. G. Morris & Co. are also, as usual, making a large number of sugar-machines for the West Indies and other places, in addition to their other heavy-casting business. Messrs. Cramp & Sons would have their ship-building yards occupied to their full capacity but for the unfortunate fire which lately took place at their new yard. They are, however, having made a full set of new machinery for their old yard, which will soon put them in full force again. The Reading Railroad Company are building and are going to build as many as eighty steam colliers for the sea-carrying of their vast coal business, and the Cramps have secured a goodly slice of the contract. They have also some of the Government monitors in their hands. The firm of Wm. Sellers & Co., whose machine tools, from the most delicate to their giant planers and borers, excited such universal admiration at the Vienna Exhibition last year, are doing a fair share of business, though not up to their ordinary production. They are making all the new machine tools for the Cramps. Morris, Tasker & Co. and all the other leading manufacturers are much in the same condition. Thus, though the home demand is anything but what it might be, there is a general business of fair amount going on, including the exceedingly encouraging orders from Europe and other foreign countries.

As to financial questions, though nearly all seem to hope for one great principle being carried out—a more elastic currency—there is some diversity of opinion as to the details of any arrangement. I think I may safely say that, while opposed to any large issue of irredeemable currency, they agree as to the desirability of free banking and a more elastic currency. There is a very wide-spread feeling against taking any immediate steps to bringing about a forced, as it were, return to specie payments. All seem to think that the growth of American production and manufacture will carry that into effect in the natural order of commercial consequences within the next five or six years; but they think that any premature efforts in that direction will only lead to fresh disaster and a still further postponement of a par value between gold and currency. One eminent manufacturer, whose name I am, unfortunately, not authorized to publish, said to me to-day: "England and Germany hold an immense amount of our bonds; the greater part of them bought at low figures. A return to specie payments would result in a heavy rise in those bonds, for beyond the result of the equalization in values of our currency and their gold, the European bondholders are shrewd enough to know that did they not unload their bonds here, and should we hold our own, a clamor would soon arise to reduce taxation by reducing the interest on Government bonds. They are shrewd enough not to wait for such an evident contingency. They would see an unlooked-for handsome profit, and they would return our bonds on our hands by ship-loads, draining us of every dollar of gold we can scrape together. On the other hand, if we go on as we are, I believe that our increasing shipments of grain, manufactures, perhaps coal, &c., will so turn the balance of trade in our favor that they will be only too pleased to retain our bonds, even at a reduced rate of interest; we, at the same time, having imperceptibly achieved, what we all earnestly desire, an equalization of values between our currency and gold such as now prevails between English bank notes and gold." Mr. Geo. Whitney, while deprecating the currency measures now before Congress, is strongly in favor of a free banking system. He would allow any bank to start on depositing United States bonds with the Treasury Department cent for cent for the amount of currency for which they ask; and he would allow established banks to increase their capital in the same way. He thinks that money would then become, what it is not now, an article of commerce, the payment for it being made in Government bonds instead of in gold. This is, of course, assuming that gold is not the only kind of money—a theory accepted on all foreign exchanges. He thinks that the floating currency, answering in purpose the English bank note, is not sufficient for the needs of the manufacturing and productive interests of the country. But he would make all issues of currency to be based on a substantial security, just as are the English bank notes; Government bonds in this country taking the place of gold in England, as the security to be offered and accepted. There is little risk of this country being involved in a foreign war of any magnitude; the question of another civil war is not worth discussing. Taking, then, into consideration the marvelous natural resources of this country and the untiring energy and high business abilities of its citizens, its bonds may be said to have greater substantiality than the Government bonds of any other country. In the course of a long conversation with Mr. Parry, he advanced the rather startling theory that a very large portion of our national currency is not in circulation at all, while a still larger portion is not in such circulation as to be available for banking purposes. In the first place, he says that an immense amount of hoarding is kept up among the working classes, increasing as the fall in the scale of education. He estimates that 3,000,000 of the colored population have on an average, $10 apiece hid away in a cupboard, under a mattress, up the chimney, or in some other hiding-place. There goes $30,000,000 of currency at once. Again, he asks: "How has currency been lost, destroyed, or utterly worn out in the last ten years?" Another heavy item. Again, he says, and he is right, that the men in this country carry habitually in their pockets sums far and far beyond what gentlemen in Europe carry. Of course all such sums are virtually out of circulation. Again, he asserts that our currency is only just sufficient to pay the labor of the country for three weeks. He maintains that every dollar thus paid out passes through a hundred hands before it finds its way back to the bank again. In the meantime, the employer of labor has to hunt about for currency to meet his next-coming labor pay-roll. Mr. Parry says that it takes $3,000,000 to pay the labor of Philadelphia alone for one week. He also takes into consideration the frequently-occurring "lock-up" of currency to further Wall street speculations in gold, the temporary "lock-ups" of currency on its journeyings South-west and West to bring the crops to the Atlantic sea-board, and the withdrawal of currency from active circulation in many other ways. Thus he arrives at the fact that there is little currency available for the daily wants of the manufacturer who is not within a certain charmed circle where currency loves to accumulate; a circle where banks can turn round and round, day by day, and hour by hour, in the giddy mazes of speculation. He asks, therefore, for a free banking system, under which local banks can, by the means of a subscribed capital, obtain a currency which shall be controlled by local Directors for local uses and purposes—in fact, that banks should be allowed to issue notes of national currency by depositing in the Treasury Department an equivalent of Government bonds. I have written at length upon this currency question in its connection with iron interests, so far as the views of those engaged in iron manufactures are concerned, not because it concerns iron-masters of the country only, but because a certain drift of public thought has, under the peculiar circumstances affecting in a very marked and prominent way this very leading branch of American industry, separated the iron trade from the other trades, and has connected it almost solely with the pending financial measures in Congress.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The total extent of land under cultivation for cotton in the Bombay Presidency is returned at 4,049,662 acres, showing an increase of more than ten per cent. over the previous year.

According to a table just published in Alexandria, there are at present 76,696 foreigners residing in Egypt. Of these 34,600 are Greeks, 17,000 French, 13,906 Italians, 6,300 Austrians, 6,000 English, 1,100 Germans, and 500 Persians. The Russian, Dutch, Spanish, Belgian, Swedish, Portuguese, and American residents number in all only 890.

Telegrams which have reached us from Spain do not appear to have conveyed a very accurate idea of the fighting in the North. The battle of Somorrostro was more favorable to Don Carlos than it had been represented. The fight lasted two days, during which Serrano was twice repulsed. The Carlist lines were reported as impregnable, and their loss small.

Mr. Jenkins, the father of "Ginx's Baby," continues to honor the Dominion of Canada by insulting members of the British Government. At a recent private interview with the Duke of Richmond, President of the Council, his conduct is described as having been grossly insolent. It is to be hoped that Canada does not feel proud of her agent.

The Irish public, says a Dublin correspondent, have acquiesced very readily in the decision of the Government against releasing the military Fenians. The journals which disapprove of the course the Government have taken do so in rather a faint and insincere manner. Among the higher professional and mercantile community the vigor which the refusal to comply with a memorial of so many members of Parliament displays seems to be considered a good omen in regard to Irish affairs.

There are at present still about a hundred of the young Japanese sent to Europe at their Government's expense for their education, staying at Berlin. They have, however, received summary orders to return to their own country in the course of next month, unless they prefer continuing their studies at their own expense. The reasons adduced for this disappointing summons are the political disturbances in Japan, the difficulties many Japanese experience in resisting the unaccustomed climate, and their failure, for the most part, to realize the expectations of their rulers.

Two Russian guns and carriages, trophies of the Crimean war, have been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having been returned from Colchester, where they have stood as public monuments for about seventeen years. It has been notified that several other trophies of a similar character have been given up by the local authorities of other towns, and that they are on their way to Woolwich, where they will be broken up. There are very few Russian guns to be seen in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and these are, generally speaking, only such as are remarkable for some peculiarity, one, for instance, having a cannon-ball from a British gun lodged in the muzzle and jammed fast. The sentiment which induces country corporations to return their trophies out of compliment to the Duchess of Edinburgh will, we hope endure, but it is doubtful.

ITALY.

ROYAL ANNIVERSARY—THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 23, 1874.

This day is the day of jubilee of the crown of Italy, and in various ways the people of the country are taking notice of it. The members of the Municipal Government of Rome went this morning, in the ponderous old carriages of the Roman Senate, to the Quirinal Palace to present an address of felicitations to the King. The people looked on with sympathizing curiosity, and none kept aloof from the ceremony except the adherents of the party of the hierarchy who frown condemnation upon every new step taken, without so much as asking whether or not the new political order is working out the salvation of the State. These twenty-five years of the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel, now rounded out, mark the first period of the second epoch of the Kings in the rule of Rome. Under our eye we have preserved to us in museums many fragments of the Rome of two centuries and a half of kingly rule. Then, in their order, follow the symbols of the five centuries of the Republic, succeeded by those of the Empire of nineteen hundred years; divided between paganism and the Pope, Italy is now beginning her new national existence, with homogeneous political institutions, and these modeled upon a system which is the product of the most advanced ideas of the modern science of governing. Rome ends as she began, with the rule of Kings; but while the "car of State" was once guided by such absolute rulers as Romulus, the Tarquins, and the rest, and the people had no hand, now the people hold the reins, and the King is but the liveried footman on the box.

THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.

You have not failed to take notice of the progress of the discussion of the ecclesiastical question in the Austrian-Hungarian State. The recent action in the Reichsrath has brought the fever of excitement to a crisis, and the vehemence of passionate denunciation among the friends of Papal pretensions has reached a point beyond which it has hardly gone in Switzerland or Germany. We know that those who make up the circle of councilors in the Vatican are far from being dunces, but it is a little surprising that the Pope, in his letter to Francis Joseph, should have gone so far as to urge him to see to it that the laws voted do not go into execution in his State. The Pontiff knows, as well as anybody, that the Emperor is a constitutional Sovereign, and that the obnoxious laws have received the signature of the royal hand. We know that the party which favors a perpetual union of the altar and the throne is no friend of liberal government, and has little respect for constitutions. It is the boast of the Papacy that it is a paternal despotism, and has no faith in any other system than that of absolute rule. But that it should counsel a Catholic Sovereign to violate his oath and trample upon the fundamental law, is a more audacious exhibition of a disregard for legal rights than could have been expected. Following the example of the Pope, counseling the Emperor to hinder the execution of laws, we have an address, or petition, of the Archbishops and Bishops of Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel, asking him to oppose, or put a stop to, the action of Parliament concerning the question of civil marriage. "Hinder, Oh, Sire! the transplanting into this garden of Europe of these trees from the other side of the Alps, which bear the most bitter fruits there also, where for more than a century the most reckless violence has been the established rule. Remove from civilized Italy the peril of that inhuman persecution which in other countries brands with eternal infamy the persecuting Governments. * * * In your wisdom, Oh, Sire, you will find the means to revoke," &c.—with more to the same effect, adding the assurance that in any case they will not yield obedience to a law which gives to the civil marriage rite paramount legal force.

CLERICAL DESPOTISM.

Some time back several small parishes in the region of Modena took upon themselves to elect their Pastors without consulting the Bishop having jurisdiction in that diocese. Naturally enough, such conduct waked up the Bishop, and we have printed the formal act of Mgr. Rota, reading all who have taken part in the proceedings out of meeting, and cutting them off from Christian privileges and hopes. As usual, the language used is nearly as intemperate as that adopted by democratic politicians of the opposition: "The satanic spirit of pride and rebellion has invaded the minds of men who boast that they are followers of Christ, and has so blinded the minds and hearts of others who are their unfortunate ministers, as for those to offer themselves without any power, and in defiance of all laws human and divine, in the tremendous character of shepherds of souls." * * * Following in the same strain the Bishop proceeds to cut them off from the benefit of the sacraments and casts them into the outer darkness of schismatics, heretics, &c. But it has not hindered the good people to go straight forward with their movement of evangelical reform; and a week ago to-day, Father Giovanni Lonardi, the priest elect for the parish of San Giovanni del Dosso, was welcomed with popular demonstrations to his place. The inhabitants of the whole region were in motion, and the descriptions we have of the scene presented, animated by religious and patriotic devotion, with proofs of affection for the new Pastor, all directed by the rule of good order, make us hopeful of good results to come in the future from this movement. The occasion, as is common now, was used for speech-making, offering toasts, and defining the position. One of the speakers said: "This festive reception fills us with joy, because it is a proof given to the world of the adhesion of this people to the principle of popular elections. Extreme parties have joined hands in opposition—some with excommunications and ecclesiastical censures, and others with derision and disrespect; but the truth stands, and gains new strength by struggle and opposition. According to the Clerical Party, all is illegitimate and schismatical, and to be anathematized. According to certain Radicals, this step is useless, if not hurtful. The first are logical because they see the edifice of the hierarchy begin to stagger. The others affect to be Atheists, without reflecting that there is no people without a religion, and no religion without a priesthood. Thus they are so blind as not even to perceive that in the triumph of their idea for the liberty of conscience a new conquest is made. As an advancing Christian society we wish to liberate ourselves from this human fraud which calls itself the Curia of the Vatican, because we find in it an element which is incompatible with the progress of civilization, and because we believe that politically it is contrary to our free institutions, our nationality, and our independence. We regard it as a moral corruption and propagator of untruth, of prejudices, and exaggerations, leading to indifference and skepticism. We find religion reduced to mere idolatry, to the worship of external symbols, to rites and practices in which the heart has no part.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

VII.

It is a difficult matter to predict what the future of Moyabamba will be. Shut in, as it is, on all sides by mountains, and so completely isolated from the civilized world, it seems almost impossible that it can ever attain a more dignified position than that which it now occupies of a mere Indian town. Still, however, the visitor can scarcely restrain the imagination from carrying him forward to the time when, owing to the agency of steam and science, a trip up the Amazons and over the Andes will be regarded as one of comfort and pleasure. Then, but not till then, may Moyabamba begin to think of its future. The climate is delightful. The mean annual temperature, according to Prof. Orton's observations, is 77° Fahrenheit, the variation being scarcely 9° during the year. On one side of the plain is located an iron spring with a temperature of 106° Fahrenheit, while on the opposite side the invalid may derive some sanitary benefits from a strong sulphur spring.

At present the city can boast of but little in the way of commerce. Among its ten thousand inhabitants are some eight or ten foreigners engaged principally in the hat trade and in retailing hardware and dry goods. Many years ago the commerce in straw hats between Moyabamba and Brazil was of considerable importance, and comparatively large fortunes were made by foreigners engaged in it some twenty years ago. The trade is, however, gradually dying out. The people are very unwilling to work, and money being to them an object of little or no importance, it is extremely difficult to obtain any labor. The same may be said of provisions, and if it had not been for the inevitable Chinaman, who had just preceded us in his arrival, we should really have suffered during our sojourn at the valley. And yet, standing at the edge of the city and looking on the fertile and luxuriant plains beneath, the idea of a person suffering for want of food appears utterly ridiculous and incomprehensible. Almost any product from oats to the sugar-cane could be raised on the hillsides which surround the place. The banks of the Mayo are lined for miles, as far as the eye can reach, with the flourishing farms of the inhabitants of the city, but on inquiry we were told that every man raises only that which he and his family can consume, and money will not tempt them to sell their products. It was only through the influence of Mr. Sisley, a foreigner well known throughout the province, and to whom we are indebted for many favors, that Prof. Orton was enabled to obtain a sample of the coffee and cacao. The table land on which the city is built, we were told, formerly extended to one of the neighboring hills, but owing to the want of drainage gradually became completely isolated. Even now the city, owing to the same cause, is fast becoming divided into many different sections by the immense barankas and ravines formed by the heavy rains that fall at certain seasons of the year. The streets in many places are five and six feet lower than the doorways of the houses, and whole sections of the town have at different times been carried away. The inhabitants are an amalgamation of Indians and Spanish Peruvians, having but little business or occupation. The common dialect is Quichua and Spanish.

On the tenth day after our arrival we moved on to Rioja, a small town one day's journey from Moyabamba, and, after a sojourn of a few days, obtained the necessary mules and started to cross the second Cordillera to Chachapoyas. The price of a mule from Moyabamba to Chachapoyas varies from eight to ten dollars, each mule carrying 130 pounds. We found portions of this road quite good, and the whole of it excellent compared to the one from Balsa Puerto. We spent the night of the 17th in a hut situated on a hillside known as Bacazan. The next morning we crossed the pass of Spischquanuna, the highest point in Northern Peru, the Quichua word signifying the place where the birds die. Near the summit we found some fine specimens of fossil amonites in shale, in some respects bearing considerable resemblance to those we found in the bed of the River Cachigacu, a branch of the Huallaga. We reached Chachapoyas on the 20th of October, having occupied seven days in the journey, the details of which, however interesting and remarkable they might be, must be omitted for want of space. We cannot, however, forbear from making a slight mention of the scenery which between these two Cordilleras is indescribably grand and beautiful. Church's great picture of the heart of the Andes, taken from different points in Ecuador, fails to give an idea of the true heart of the Andes. For it is only in Northern Peru, the only spot on the two continents where four Cordilleras are to be found, that the true heart of the Andes can be seen. Along various portions of this road we found huts erected by the Government for the accommodation of Indians and traders. At Chachapoyas we found everything very different from what we had up to that time seen in the country, the people being much more civilized and enterprising. Many of them are engaged in agriculture, the surrounding country yielding to the labor a rich return in tobacco, cotton, fruits, and some cereals. Cattle are also raised in large numbers, many people being occupied in the manufacture of leather goods. Although situated at some distance from the coast, Chachapoyas is quite easy of access, but still little concerning it is known to the outside world, and travelers are objects of great curiosity to the inhabitants. We were surprised on being informed by some of the residents that the average number of travelers that visited the town does not exceed one a year. A little to the south of the city, situated on a high hill, are the remains of fortifications. Want of time prevented our visiting them. During our stay in the city we were hospitably entertained by the Bishop, a most liberal-minded and intelligent man, and it was entirely due to his influence that we finally obtained mules and Indians with which to continue our journey. This matter of obtaining Indians and mules is one of considerable difficulty, and traders are often detained a month at a place waiting for some means to enable them to continue on to their destination. We found that both at Moyabamba and Chachapoyas the Bishop and some resident foreigners possessed more power and influence than any of the Government officials, to whom persons must apply when in want of mules and Indians. From them the answer is generally the inevitable "mañana," (to-morrow,) a term which to all South Americans means any time but the present. From Chachapoyas to the coast we found the road constantly improving, and we found our journey daily becoming pleasanter and easier. At intervals we came across Indian towns, usually located in some valley well sheltered from the miras, the inhabitants being sensible to a slight variation of the temperature, and if report be true, many perish in attempting to cross the higher passes. They are in appearance strong and healthy, but a severe cold with them generally ends in death. Their food and habits are not such as are calculated to give them a constitution to enable them to pass safely through any severe disease. We found the inhabitants of Western Peru far superior to any we had seen since our arrival in South America, being, as a rule, far more enterprising and possessing only in a small degree the laziness so characteristic of the people on the eastern slope and on the river. Four days' journey from Chachapoyas brought us to the summit of the third Cordillera. We commenced the descent on the following day, arriving in the afternoon at Balsas, a hot-bed of tertiana fever, situated on the Maranon. We crossed the river on a raft made from the balsa tree, the wood being almost as light and buoyant as cork. The river here is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, in depth ranging from six to ten feet, the waters rushing between the mountains with terrific force.

It had been Prof. Orton's intention to ascend the Valley of the Maranon to the Lake Lauricaucha, from whence the Amazon finds its source. But at Chachapoyas we had heard that it was impossible to leave Peru without going to Lima, nearly four hundred miles to the south. For although steamers run long both the coasts of Peru and Ecuador, they act up to the spirit of South American enterprise and fail to connect with each other. The want of time, therefore, compelled the abandonment of a scheme which, if carried out, would, without doubt, have been of great benefit to science and to geography. Hurrying on our way, we arrived, on the 1st of November, on the summit of a high hill, and, looking down, saw below us the ancient Inca City of Cajamarca, situated on one side of a plain surpassed in fertility and beauty only by the plain of Quito. The city, celebrated as the scene of the arrest and murder of the Inca King Atahualpa, lies at an elevation of 10,000 feet, but, like Quito, sheltered by the surrounding mountains, its climate is mild and agreeable. In every direction upon the plain about the city are seen cultivated fields and gardens of flowers, intersected by avenues lined with the willow and aloe. On the side of the plain opposite to the city are the Inca baths, located near the hot springs, from which the columns of smoke rising over the plain are easily distinguishable at a great distance. Prof. Orton found the temperature of the water, at the spot from which it oozes from the earth, to be 162° Fahrenheit. A little below that spot he found the temperature 134° Fahrenheit. In this water were an innumerable number of small animals closely resembling shrimps. On taking them from the hot water they died immediately. The City of Cajamarca is regularly laid out, the streets being broad and well paved. The churches are exceedingly fine, being built of cut-stone of large dimensions and embellished with spires and cupolas unusually imposing. In the centre of the city is the ancient palace of Atahualpa, said to be connected with the neighboring hills by subterranean passages. The building is far superior to any of the modern ones of Cajamarca.

The manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, and of silver and gold and leather articles, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The population is set down by different authorities from twenty to thirty thousand. A railroad from the coast to the city is at present in course of construction by that prince of railroad kings, Henry Meiggs.

A rapid ride of ten hours over the pampas brought us to the road, where we received a warm welcome from the engineer and some of the managers who were on the ground. It did seem like getting out of the wilderness once more to look on American faces and to hear our own language. In a few moments we were on an engine and hurrying down through the valley to the Pacific. The road is a remarkably fine piece of engineering, being one continuous grade, varying from one to four per cent. The bed is of trachytic porphyry—the composition of the Coast Range Mountains—the work being the finest of the kind we have ever seen. The valleys through which we passed bore unmistakable evidence of having once been the seat of a high order of civilization. At present it is but an arid desert. The sides of the mountains, from the base to the highest altitudes, are terraced, and the ancient gardens are everywhere distinguishable. At times we passed through the ruins of cities that must have contained a population greatly exceeding anything we now hear of. For miles we observed these ruins on either side, stretching away to the very foot of the mountains, where the terracing immediately commenced and was carried to the very summits. The land must at some remote period, anterior to the time of the Incas, have been occupied by a race both industrious and civilized. Who they were, whence they came, and whither they have gone is a mystery into which, up to the present time, but few have attempted to penetrate. There is an abundance of material in the country upon which the ordinary traveler could found the wildest theories, but from which the archæologist could extract much of value and interest both to science and mankind in general. Prof. Orton will be the first who has made any personal study of this subject in Northern Peru, and to his forthcoming work we may look with a great deal of interest. The road is only a little over sixty miles in length, and we soon passed from the mountain gorges across a sandy desert, and Pacasmayo, situated on the shores of the Pacific, lay before us. Here we were most hospitably received by Messrs. Faulkner and Maynadier, managers of the road, and that night, for the first time since leaving home, we slept in a real bed. We had been four months, all but a few days, in crossing from ocean to ocean. That evening, as we sat about the hospitable board and recounted our adventures to sympathizing hearers, we found it hard to realize that our work was at last accomplished, and that in two short weeks we should bid adieu to the land of perpetual verdure, and wend our way once more to the wintry north. Although fraught with many trials and sufferings, we shall never look back to the trip with regret, and the memory of those romantic and lazy hours which we spent in the Brazilian forests, and in paddling about the Igarapes of the mighty river, will ever be to us an endless source of pleasure and enjoyment. No poet has sung of their wondrous beauty and grandeur, nor has any artist attempted to place them on canvas, but throughout our lives we are confident that the memory of those hours and days will ever remain as green and fresh as though it were but yesterday that, reaching the Pacific, we felt that at last our work was accomplished—that our wanderings had ceased.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Le Follet says: "Whatever changes of weather this month may have in store for us, we shall, at all events, have the satisfaction of being prepared for them, as the toilets arranged for the commencement of this season are not only of light color and thin materials, but many of the dark shades in fashion during the Winter will continue in vogue through the Summer, and a great variety of fabrics suitable for chilly days are being used by the best modistes. This innovation is a very sensible one, for nothing looks so cheerless and uncomfortable as a very light and thin toilet, worn on a dreary, cold day, simply because it was prepared for the Spring.

The costumes made for such occasions, of beige, vigogne, sicilienne, chachemire, or the English 'homespun,' are very simply ornamented; in many cases, the trimming consists merely of two or three rows of stitching, and some buttons.

The skirts of all dresses, whether short or trained, have the fulness thrown entirely to the back, strings being sewn to the side seams for this purpose.

The front and side breadths are gored; the slope of each toward the back, and hollowed out at the top, so as to fit the waist and set closely on the hips. This is difficult to fit, and a well-cut pattern is a great desideratum, as all skirts are cut in the same manner, whatever may be the trimmings arranged afterward.

However devoid of trimmings the backs of skirts may be, it is very seldom that the tabliers are left unornamented; in fact, many handsome silk dresses have a profuse garniture on the front, and none at all at the back. The elegant fashion of trimming skirts up each seam from the hem is very becoming and on a good material, effective.

Many passementerie ornaments are made on purpose for this arrangement, being much wider at the bottom, and decreasing in width as they ascend. Silks are also embroidered with satin-stitch in the same manner.

Some skirts are perfectly devoid of any trimmings, and these are by no means the least elegant or distinguées, but require great perfection of cut and drapery. The 'Princesse' dresses, the whole of the front to the side seams being cut bodice and skirt together, are exceptionally grande dame, requiring a first-class modiste and a beautiful figure. With these requisites, they are very becoming and elegant.

There is some talk of bringing in the fourreau again; some of our élégantes are so tired of the senseless crowding with exaggerated trimmings. The cuirassa and justau-corps bodices and tunics, mentioned last month, certainly seem a step in this direction.

The Manteau de cour, over different under skirt, is still grand gendre.

Bodices also are made in this mi-parti style, as it is called; the front only, or the front and back, being of one color or material, and the sides, both back and front, being of another.

Bodices with sleeves and revers of different material to the rest are very well worn.

The charming toilets made of foulard, or Danish silk alpaca, are too numerous to mention. Both materials are made in such lovely shades, and are such economical wear, that they are largely employed for a variety of different styles.

Stripes will be much worn, especially of different materials, such as satin or velvet on silk, or alternate stripes of thick and thin materials; some of these are very inexpensive, though effective."

THE ALLEGED GREAT LOSS OF PILGRIMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The particulars which have just come to hand of the drowning of pilgrims from the steamer Laconia shows, says the Liverpool *Post* of March 26, that the disaster is by no means so serious as was at first reported. It appears that the Laconia left Alexandria for Tunis, Algiers, and other ports, with 943 pilgrims on board, including what are known as the "chiefs." These belonged to several different sects or tribes, among whom an intense antipathy exists, and consequently they would not associate together. The result of this was that although the 'tween decks measured 1,000 tons of available space, and was divided into five compartments for the accommodation of the passengers, a great number refused to go down, and the chiefs lying seasick in the saloon, could not exercise their authority. Matters were in this condition when, two days after leaving Alexandria, a huge wave broke over the afterpart of the ship, and fears being entertained that some persons had been washed overboard, the vessel was immediately brought head to wind, and kept so for twenty-four hours, but no one could be seen in the water. The loss, however, has been greatly exaggerated, the first report emanating from the pilgrims themselves, whose powers in this direction are well known. The ship's accounts show that, of the 943 pilgrims taken on board, 922 were landed, leaving only twenty-one unaccounted for. This number included the losses from all causes—as in cases of death the bodies are consigned to the sea by the pilgrims themselves, without the knowledge of the Captain—and when it is considered that, after a pilgrimage to Mecca and back, a great number would be much exhausted, and likely to succumb on the homeward voyage, most if not all of the deaths may be attributed to natural causes.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED CONTEST OF THE AMATEUR CLUB AND THE IRISH TEAM.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION—THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION DURING 1873—ANTICIPATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

The prospect of the coming match with the Irish team who won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon last year has put our National Rifle Association, or, to be more precise, its subordinate element, the Amateur Rifle Club, on its mettle, and, accordingly, they are preparing for vigorous practice in anticipation of the contest. That this is a wise precaution cannot be doubted, for the Irish eight (assuming that nothing will interfere to prevent their crack shots coming forward) are good marksmen; their Wimbledon prestige must, if possible, be sustained, and their practice on their ranges at Dollymount, near Dublin, is usually of a very assiduous and thorough kind. The efforts of the Amateur Rifle Club will, therefore, be directed toward getting together the best marksmen, who shall have abundant practice, and who, when the time comes, (not sooner than the 15th September, or later than the 15th October,) shall be in proper form to meet their Irish competitors. The Irish team are the challengers, and the programme which they proposed for the acceptance of the riflemen of America has been agreed to on behalf of the latter by the Amateur Rifle Club, with the exception of one item, fixing the minimum number of competitors. This the challengers desired to fix at four, but the Rifle Club think that six ought to be substituted. The terms of the match, as amended, would thus read as follows:

Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Irish, whose decision will be announced on their arrival at New-York. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

Rifles—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of *bona fide* American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles manufactured by Messrs. John Rigby & Co., of Dublin.

Sights, Ammunition, Targets, and Marking—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon, 1873, which are similar to those of the National Rifle Association.

Ranges—Eight hundred yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards.

Number of Shots—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

Previous Practice—The Irish team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

Mr. Leach, on the part of the Irish team, guarantees to deposit, on his arrival at New-York, with the National Rifle Association of America, the sum of £100 sterling, a like sum to be deposited by the American team, and this sum of £200 to be handed over to the Captain for division among the members of the winning team.

Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Americans. The Americans to choose a Referee to act for their team. Mr. Leach will act in the capacity of Referee for the Irish team, and the two Referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final. The terms of the match to be signed by Geo. W. Wingate, on behalf of the Amateur Rifle Club, and by Arthur Blennerhasset Leach, on behalf of the Irish team. Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the 1st day of June, 1874. Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship and stakes.

In accepting the challenge the Amateur Rifle Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America, but they assume to act as the representatives of the riflemen of the country generally, for the purpose of placing the matter in such a shape as to permit all who prove themselves competent to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership. They therefore request that all native-born Americans who are interested in rifle shooting, and who desire to form part of the team which is to represent America in the forthcoming match, will at once commence practicing for the purpose, and will, on or before the 1st of July next, forward to Mr. Fred. P. Fairbanks, the Secretary of the club, a score of fifteen consecutive shots made at each distance named in the programme, in a form furnished for the purpose. Then, sometime during July or August, one match or more will be held at Creedmoor to shoot for places in the team. From the competitors making the best scores upon these occasions the Executive Committee will select a certain number who will shoot against each other until the best shots are definitely ascertained, and these only will be allowed to shoot in the team competing with the Irish visitors. In the match at Wimbledon, at which the latter won the Elcho shield, their average score was 149.37 points out of a possible 180, or 3.32 a shot, but the Amateur Rifle Club are fully satisfied that there are many riflemen in America fully as expert, and they feel quite sanguine as to the result of the match should they be induced to engage in the undertaking. There is, at all events, no doubt entertained that, apart from the National Guard practice, the most interesting feature of the season at Creedmoor will be this international match with the Irish eight.

It is expected that the range will be opened for its second season on the 1st of May, and this prospect has stirred up all the crack shots and ambitious riflemen who look forward to distinguishing themselves by and by. It is hoped also that additional éclat will be given to the occasion by the presence of the Governor of the State, more especially as at the formal opening in June last the pressure of public duties prevented Gov. Dix attending, according to his promise. Many satisfactory results will, it is believed, spring from the practice at Creedmoor this season. The Directors of the National Rifle Association have, at least, determined to direct their best efforts toward accomplishing everything which may be deemed desirable in the matter of rifle shooting, and will labor strenuously to develop the usefulness and efficiency of the association. It is the intention during the coming season to distribute more prizes than were offered last year, and there appears to be a laudable determination to make the Creedmoor Range still more a school of marksmanship for the Militia than heretofore. Gen. Shaler, who commands the First Division of the National Guard of the State, has expressed himself much interested in the matter. He thinks, in the first place, that the Militia should practice with the rifle with which they would have to do service if called upon by the authorities. He wants the men to become thoroughly proficient at all ranges from 100 to 500 yards; also, in volley firing at the target, and to be able to shoot in the line of object and at the word of command, without deliberate aim. The view of Gen. Shaler in respect to having the Militia practice with their own weapons is shared by Gen. John F. Rathbone, Adjutant General of the State, who, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Remington & Sons, expresses a hope "that the National Rifle Association will make this a permanent feature in their arrangements for the coming season." Col. Church, President of the association, and the several Directors appear also to favor the project. To carry out this system more thoroughly, Gen. Shaler hopes that during the Summer the association will be able to put up tents enough to accommodate any regiment that may desire to camp out for a couple of days' shooting, together with head-quarters, &c. Another improvement will be the fencing in of the property of the association, not only for convenience, but to prevent stray boys running in front of the targets while shooting is in progress. The butt, which was much damaged by the heavy rains, is being replaced, and the targets, which have been increased in number from eighteen to twenty, are now all provided with sunken pits for the markers, that system having been ascertained to be much safer than any other.

The report of Col. Wingate furnishes a fair indication of what has been accomplished by the association in the past year. It is the second annual report, and will be shortly submitted to the Board of Directors. It takes the view that the past year must be considered as the most important in the history of the National Rifle Association, for the reason that, although the third since its organization, it was the first during which it has been able to practically carry out the purposes for which it was instituted, and the results attained during the year were therefore to decide whether the association would be a failure or a success. The incorporation of the association having taken place in November, 1871, nothing had been done by January, 1872, to warrant a meeting, and none was held during that year. In 1872 the work done was confined to obtaining funds for the purchase of the ground for the range, and in laying it out and fitting it up after it was secured. It was not until the Spring of 1873 that the range could be opened for practice, so that all that could be done at the last annual meeting was to report progress. The range was informally opened for practice April 25, 1873, and the intention of a formal meeting on the 21st of June, at which Gov. Dix was to have been present, was not carried out. The report stated that the sunken butt system had proved to be far superior to the hill or raised butts, and therefore the association had the latter torn down and replaced by sunken pits. While experience had suggested a number of improvements, the general plan upon which the range was laid out had been found eminently satisfactory. Advantage was taken of a visit of the Secretary to Europe in the Spring, to make an inspection of the celebrated Wimbledon Range, as well as to ascertain the manner in which the matches of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain are carried out. Through the kindness of the Secretary and executive officer of that association much valuable information had been obtained, which had been of great assistance in laying out the range at Creedmoor, as well as in the conduct of the matches during the past year, for which the association desired to render proper acknowledgment. Incomplete as the range still is, with what the association hope to make it, it was the opinion, the report stated, of all who had examined it, that it was in no respect inferior to any range, either in England or Canada, except the celebrated Wimbledon, which excels it, however, only in point of size. The opening match of 21st of June, 1873, at which the National Guard competed, had proved very successful, notwithstanding the fact that everything was novel to the officers of the association, and to the competitors. This match, however, as was anticipated, cost the association a considerable sum over the receipts—$814 53, but it did much to excite a spirit of emulation among the National Guard in regard to excellence of marksmanship, and to stimulate them for the Fall competition. For the purpose of fostering the spirit, and in pursuance of their previous policy, the association had, during the Summer, allowed all regiments or companies of the National Guard to use the range without charge, imposing the single condition that, to insure responsibility and prevent accident, they should come as a body, under the command of their officers. In this matter they had been greatly aided by Gen. John F. Rathbone as well as by Gen. Kilburn Knox, the Commissary General, who supplied the different organizations with cartridges, and, when required, with transportation. During all the practice, as well as during the matches, (and in August and September the practice was incessant, in the latter month alone the range being used by over 3,000 men,) no one had sustained any injury, with the single exception of a marker in one of the hill butts, who received a slight cut by exposing himself to the "splash" from a bullet, a fact which had great weight in causing these butts to be removed. The first regular annual competition of the association, which began Oct. 8 and lasted to and including Oct. 12, had been satisfactory. Through the generosity of their friends the association had been able to present a prize list, which, with the money added by themselves, made a total of $3,298. The prizes generously given by their friends for competition were as follows: From the State, a silver trophy for the regiment making the best shooting, and two silver water-coolers for the First and Second Divisions, value $700; E. Remington & Sons, twenty-five gold and silver mounted rifles, one being given to the best shot in each team, $1,875; the Gatling Gun Company, a Gatling gun, $2,000; the *Army and Navy Journal*, a silver trophy, $750; Central Railroad of Long Island, prizes, $343; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Mitford rifle, $300; Adjt. Gen. John F. Rathbone, gold medal, $100; Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, gold medal, $100; Major Gen. John B. Woodward, cash, $100; Hon. W. W. Niles, silver cup, $100; *Forest and Stream*, gilt antlers, $100; Kaldenberg & Co., meerschaum pipe, $100; N. W. Robinson, Wesson rifle, $75; Bethel Burton, medals, $50—Orange Judd, ice-pitcher, &c., $50; making an aggregate of $6,743. The association, through the medium of their report, acknowledge their obligations to the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and others for the great trouble and expense they had gone to in designing and manufacturing many of the prizes. In addition to the two regular matches of the association there had been a number of minor competitions. Through the matches of the Amateur Rifle Club, an organization composed mainly of members of the association, and formed for the purpose of encouraging long-range firing with rifles of the most approved pattern, the officers and members of the association had, the report stated, obtained a practical acquaintance with the management of the range which had been of great benefit, and as the entrance fees received from them had paid all expenses, the association had been put to no outlay in the matter. The Amateur Rifle Club had drawn together a number of excellent shots, and had created a healthy competition among the members of the association, which had done much to render the range popular, and had resulted in a great increase of skill among those participating, the scores comparing favorably with those made by the crack shots elsewhere. Referring to the financial condition of the association, the report expressed a hope that they would receive during the coming year such aid from the State and local authorities as would enable them to carry forward to completion the erection of a suitable building and other improvements. It was also hoped that they might obtain the sanction of Congress in such a manner as to make the association a national institution. One of the greatest needs upon the range was a building which could be used as a head-quarters, not only for the association, but by the different organizations using the range. Several regiments, including the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, had applied for leave to erect a building for the accommodation of their members upon the range, and the association had under consideration a general plan upon which permission would be granted to such regiments as were desirous of availing themselves of this privilege during the coming year. The matter of increasing the height of the embankment in the rear of the targets was also a subject that would require to be attended to. In order to arrest stray bullets, particularly ricochet shots, a fence should be erected at least ten feet high so as to make the embankment fully thirty-five feet. If this were done, all complaint from the adjoining land-owners would be removed. The report urges the necessity of a suitable office wherein to transact the detail business connected with the management of the association, and while stating that many things have taken place during the year that cannot be included within its limits, submits with greater elaboration the points which have been summarized above, as the leading matters which come within its scope.

FRESH RESULTS OF THE "TRANSCONTINENTAL" SWINDLE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of March 27, says: "A very interesting action has just been tried in connection with the Transcontinental swindle. You may remember that the Directors of the company were a short time ago condemned to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment. The unfortunate bondholders, not satisfied with this, determined to bring actions against M. Moreau, the syndic of the Bourse, and against two advertising agencies which had puffed the concern. The case against M. Moreau was that he had aided in deceiving the public by permitting the Transcontinental to be quoted at the Bourse. Although this gentleman declared that he had made inquiries, and considered the affair sound, he was sentenced to pay close on £10,000 to the bondholders; nor is this astonishing, as M. Moreau sought all his information respecting the company from one of the Directors. The News Agency was condemned to pay a similar sum, not because it advertised the company, but because it had the affair puffed in articles calculated to deceive the public. The court held that the public is able to take care of itself with regard to advertisements, but should not be imposed upon with leaders, &c. However, it is well understood here that the terms of a newspaper are so much for an advertisement, so much for a notice, and so much for a separate article or puff, and one constantly sees the list of prices published in the papers.

JEFFERSON AIDS A MINISTER.

Rev. Mr. Hatch, an Episcopal minister, settled in Charlottesville, Va., in 1819, and, two years later, built him a house. Soon after, he received the following letter from Mr. Jefferson:

MONTICELLO, Dec. 8, '21.

DEAR SIR: In the ancient feudal times of our good old forefathers, when the Seigneur married his daughter or knighted his son, it was the usage for his vassals to give him a year's rent extra, in the name of an aid. I think it as reasonable, when our Pastor builds a house, that each of his flock should give him an aid of a year's contribution. I inclose mine, as a tribute of justice, which of itself, indeed, is nothing, but as an example, if followed, may become something. In any event, be pleased to accept it as an offering of duty and a testimony of my friendly attachment and high respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

Rev. Mr. HATCH.

THE RED MEN.

THE SITUATION AT RED CLOUD AND WHETSTONE AGENCIES.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT TROUBLES—THE TREATY OF 1868—THE ARMY AND THE PEACE COMMISSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Dakota Territory, Monday, April 6, 1874.

The location of this somewhat celebrated seat of war may be approximately ascertained by examining a map of Dakota, and following the course of the White River to the point where it is marked as crossing the Nebraska line, near the south-west corner of the Territory. The river does not actually cross the line at this point, as represented; its course is nearly east and west, instead of north and south, as marked; in fact, all the maps of this country give a very wide guess of the location and course of all the streams. Nobody knows whether Red Cloud is in Nebraska or on the Great Sioux reservation of Dakota. The Indians have always threatened war whenever the Government have proposed to run the line, understanding very well the probability of its leaving them outside their reservation and resulting in the necessity for another move. Various ruses are resorted to for the purpose of postponing the event. When the Commissioners told the Indians in council, the other day, that the Government was going to run the line this Summer, Red Cloud insisted and reiterated again and again that when he was last in Washington the President had told him the northern line of Nebraska should be just wiped out, and not run at all.

To understand the present condition of affairs at the Red River and Whetstone Agencies it is necessary to go back a little. At the close of the great Sioux war, in 1867, which cost the Government thirty million dollars and a large number of lives of white persons, and in which sixteen Indians were killed, a peace was concluded by the celebrated "Peace Commission," composed of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harney, Senator Henderson, and others. It was followed, in 1868, by a treaty which was signed by representatives of all the different bands of Sioux. The entire Summer was devoted to the work. Presents were dealt out with an almost unstinted hand, and promises were made of almost everything asked for in order to induce all the chiefs to sign the treaty. Among those last to yield were what are known as the Northern Indians, principally the Minneconjous, Uncpapas, and Sans Arcs. The signatures of these chiefs were finally obtained, but almost immediately afterward repudiated by them and never acknowledged at all by the bands of Indians themselves. And these are the Indians who, from that time to the present, have committed most of the hostilities so far as the Sioux are concerned. The treaty itself, in some of its features, is a curiosity. It sets apart as a reservation an immense section of 25,000,000 acres in Dakota, extending from the Missouri River westward. A large portion of the document is devoted to the development of an elaborate system of agriculture and education for these noble red men, who are assigned to a reservation in which farming to any extent is impossible except with irrigation, and that is practicable only for limited areas and at great expense. No timber exists anywhere except a few stunted yellow pines and cotton woods in patches from twenty to sixty miles apart. The only profitable use the country can ever be put to is that of grazing. The little, curly, stunted buffalo grass with which these elevated plateaus are covered is so nutritious that cattle and horses not only live on it during the Winter without other feeding, but come out in the Spring as fat and sleek as corn-fed animals. But the occupation of herding stock corresponds so nearly to the wild life of the Indian that in the interest of civilization he is not to be encouraged in this; and besides, the general experience of the Sioux in grazing operations so far has been to eat up his cows and calves the first time he gets hungry, and call upon the Government for a new supply when they are exhausted. The buffalo and other wild game have become too scarce to contribute any material part of the support of the 40,000 Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes on this reservation, and they are therefore remitted for the main portion of the year to a life of absolute idleness, with nothing to eat but the rations of the Government or to roaming about in an aimless sort of life until they find something to quarrel about, and thus off the band starts on the war-path.

Up to within the past year these Indians have been fed mainly from points on the Missouri and Platte, on the outskirts of the reservation, under the protection of military posts. Last Spring the agencies for the two largest bands, the Ogallallas and Brulès, to which Red Cloud and Spotted Tail respectively belong, were removed to their present locations, about a hundred miles from the Platte and from the nearest military post. The result was what it would now seem ought to have been foreseen as inevitable. As cold weather came on the Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, and Uncpapas poured in from the north; large numbers of the young lawless Indians from all the Missouri River agencies came over, until there were probably not less than 20,000 collected at these two points. The agents, without protection, were powerless to resist any demand made. The Indians gave their numbers in extravagant figures, refused to allow any white man to come into their camps to count their lodges, and threatened the life of the agent if he cut down their rations. Agent Saville, at Red Cloud, once tried the experiment of counting a village of Minneconjous. Disregarding their threats he rode with his clerk across White River toward the location, but was overtaken by a party, who stopped him and said they came with directions to shoot his horses and then to shoot him if he did not return immediately to the agency. He told them the horses belonged to the Great Father, not to him, and if they wanted to shoot the Great Father's horses to go ahead. Thereupon they took possession of him and his horses and brought them back to the agency, where he found 200 warriors of the band, with their blankets thrown aside waiting to administer summary punishment. In the course of the parley, however, Red Cloud and others of the friendly chiefs came up with their men and interposed, and the affair ended with a very ominous injunction to the agent not to make any further attempts at counting. Very similar scenes occurred from time to time at the Spotted Tail Agency. Major Howard's life was threatened every issue-day for his efforts to resist the exorbitant demands. Every abusive epithet contained in the Dakota vocabulary was heaped on him from morning till night. Proceedings continued to grow more and more turbulent, until in February marauding parties began to leave the agency. Their first excursion was to the herd of the beef contractor on the Niobrara River, some forty miles away, where for some time they helped themselves to beef rations at pleasure, and ended with taking off all the horses of the herders, some forty in number. Going into the vicinity of the Platte, they made a raid upon another stock of horses, fired on the owner, one King, and fatally wounded him. But he returned the fire, killed an Indian, and drove the rest away. In revenge they attacked the first unprotected white man they met, a teamster by the name of Gray, and killed him. About the same time another party further up the Platte, above Fort Laramie, fell in with Lieut. Robinson and Corp. Colman, who were out with a wood train, and killed them. Soon after an Indian, said to be a half brother of the one killed by King, came within the agency stockade in the night, called out young Appleton, clerk at Red Cloud, and shot him down in cold blood. From this until the arrival of the troops, the life of no white man of either agency was safe for a moment. The Secretary of the Interior called for military intervention, and Gen. Sheridan immediately commenced the concentration of all the available forces within 500 miles at Fort Laramie.

At the same time the various authorities connected with the peace policy began to move in the matter. Bishop Hare and Rev. S. D. Hinman were deputed to proceed to the seat of war. The Interior Department sent Inspector Bevier, and the Board of Indian Commissioners sent Commissioner F. H. Smith, all reaching Cheyenne about the time the troops began to move from Fort Laramie. In the meantime, actuated, as is alleged, in part by a desire to head off the movement in Congress for a reduction of the army, in part to facilitate the movement being made in the same body to turn the Indian Department over to the War Department, and to some extent by a desire to avenge the death of poor Robinson, who, with his young wife, were great favorites at Laramie, that whole army seemed suddenly to become red-hot for a general Indian war. A general movement was ordered all along the line. Inflammatory war speeches were made in both Houses of Congress. The General officers of the army appeared in Washington before Congressional committees, while the press was flooded with dispatches from nearly every military post in the Indian country giving accounts of imaginary Indian outrages, and portraying with startling distinctness fictitious pictures of women and children fleeing from their border homes. The Commissioners assembled at Cheyenne, and vainly endeavored for a week to obtain transportation and escort, or either, to the agencies, while from a dozen different sources every day they heard reports of the indignation of army officers at their coming at all, and of their intention to prevent, if possible, their arrival at the seat of war. But at the last moment, after all their arrangements had been completed to start across the country 200 miles in their own conveyances without escort, they were notified that they might avail themselves of a Paymaster's escort from Fort Laramie.

Now, in regard to the military movement, the letter of Dr. Saville, agent to Gen. Smith, commanding at Fort Laramie, published at the time, stated, as everything indicated, that if the Indians had no notice of the approach of troops they would probably resist, and if resistance was determined upon, every white person at the agencies would be killed before their arrival. Everything, therefore, depended upon a rapid march and a surprise. Under these circumstances the forces of Gen. Smith marched out of Fort Laramie, as I remember, the 2d of March, the cavalry reaching Red Cloud the 5th and infantry the 6th, making the distance of seventy-five miles of open country in four and five days respectively. As the event proved, the hostile Indians having ample notice of what was going on, determined to run, and the troops, on their arrival, found themselves in peaceful occupation, with hostile and friendly Indians anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Commissioners to ascertain whether it was to be peace or war. The Commissioners arrived the 15th, and gave to the Indians the satisfactory assurance that the presence of the army was by direction of the Great Father to protect the agency, and not to make war upon friendly Indians.

Since their arrival they have been at work day and night in counseling with the Indians at the agencies to prevent the recurrence of future troubles, in opening up communication with the hostile bands who have gone north, and investigating the large number of charges made as to the conduct of the agencies; in the course of which they have communicated with all the bands away from the agencies, and are satisfied there is no intention of any organized party to go on the war path, although depredations of individuals and small parties will, no doubt, occur, and will continue to occur, from time to time, so long as the attempt is continued to carry out the treaty of 1868 on this reservation. The Indians at Red Cloud have been counted and registered, and those at Whetstone will probably be counted in the course of the present or the next week. The Indians will either deliver up the murderers and marauders among them, or agree that the agent shall make the arrests with the assistance of the military—both of which are considered very important points gained. No further resistance will be interposed to running the northern line of Nebraska, although if it should prove to run north of this agency, great dissatisfaction will occur. The Commissioners, since their arrival, have traveled everywhere safely, without military escort.

OUR AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

LETTER FROM THOMAS R. GOULD IN DENIAL OF MR. S. W. HEALEY'S ASSERTIONS.

To the Editor of the Boston Globe:

SIR: In a recent editorial in your paper under the heading, "An Extraordinary Charge," I am stigmatized, by name, as guilty of fraudulent practices in my profession. The author of these charges is said to be a certain Stephen Webster Healey—whomsoever he may be. I have been resident in this city during six years, and I have never heard of him before. He is probably equally unknown to you, for you miscall him an artist and apparently confound him with Mr. J. P. Healy, the painter, at Rome. Now, that an unknown scribbler seeking notoriety should endeavor to destroy an artist's well-earned reputation, and that he should even find an American newspaper willing to lend its columns as the conduit of his venom, is unhappily not incredible in these days of an all-licensed press. But that of honorable journalist like yourself should editorially summarize such accusations of dishonesty, and so give them not only currency but a quasi indorsement, before the artist accused, who lives 4,000 miles away, could possibly reply, almost passes belief, and fills me, I own, with special wonder. I have not seen Mr. Healey's article. When it arrives I shall deal with it and him directly. In your summary I am charged generally with buying or stealing my designs, and with employing modelers to evolve them. Moreover, I am accused specifically with having copied my statue, "The West Wind," directly from Canova's "Hebe," "with the exception of the drapery, which was modeled by Signor Mazzoli. This fact was very severely commented on by the late Hiram Powers, shortly before his death." I here record my most explicit denial of the truth of each and all these charges, and challenge the production of a tittle of evidence in support of any one of them. I denounce the accusation from first to last, in spirit and in fact, as a shameless and foolhardy falsehood. My designs are all my own, and are very dear to me. They are unlike any other. They are modeled entirely by me in clay, and finally finished by me in marble. The evil genius of the calumniator sent him to accuse the last sculptor in all Italy he should have touched in that manner, for not only do I do all my own modeling, but not a statue, bust, or medallion leaves my studio that is not finished by me in marble in all points on which character and expression depend. "The West Wind" is a particularly original statue, unique in conception and expression. It bears no resemblance to Canova's "Hebe;" else why has not some one of the delighted thousands who have seen it in my studio during four years in various stages of development, in clay, in plaster, in marble, in many repetitions of the marble, (for I have sold many copies,) already found it out? It was reserved for one Mr. Healey to invent the likeness. So much for the "Hebe." No Italian ever touches any of my figures in clay. As to Signor Mazzoli, who is said to have modeled the drapery of my "West Wind," he was never in my studio, and I am not aware there is even such a person in Florence or in existence. So much for Signor Mazzoli. But it seems that "this fact was very severely commented on by the late Hiram Powers shortly before his death." Was it, indeed? Then so much the worse for Powers. Small as is the obligation resting on me to defend the reputation of Powers, (and I have in my possession printed copies of letters written by him in the Spring of 1871 to the New-York *Evening Post*, in which his notorious jealousy of rising artists finds full vent against me,) yet I hope, for the sake of his family and of his name, that the stain of this odious falsehood may not cling to his memory. Still, in casting about for the probable motive of this astonishing slander, I am continually led to that of professional jealousy on the part of the dead or of the living; a jealousy of which Mr. Healey is, probably, but the reckless and wretched mouth-piece. Mr. J. T. Hart and Mr. Thomas Ball, the assumed Florentine authorities for Mr. Healey's calumny, both told me, yesterday, in presence of a competent witness, that they never authorized Healey or any one else to bring against me any of the foregoing accusations. Finally, as you have been the inconsiderate occasion of giving circulation to a baseless calumny, I rely upon your sense of justice, and also upon your good sense, (your own reputation for fairness being at stake,) to print this refutation, even as the slander was printed, in conspicuous editorial type, in order that the truth may be clearly shown. I am, with due respect, truly yours,

THOMAS R. GOULD, Sculptor.

FLORENCE, March 27, 1874.

LETTER FROM THE SCULPTOR BALL.

FLORENCE, March 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Globe:

MY DEAR SIR—I was much pained to see in your journal of March 3, which I received yesterday, my name so conspicuously brought forward in an extract from a letter published in the New-York *World*, signed by Stephen Webster Healey. Mr. Healey is right in saying that my name, as well as that of any true artist, would not be withheld in condemnation of the practice among some of our sculptors of employing unlawful assistance in their modeling. I say unlawful, because there is a certain amount and kind of assistance that is at times necessary and lawful to be called in by all sculptors. But in regard to these individual accusations made by Mr. Healey, I was quite ignorant of them until I saw them in print, therefore could not have authorized my name to be used in connection with them. Upon what evidence Mr. Healey has made this distinction in the artists he has named I know not. But I trust both Mr. Gould and myself have left in Boston sufficient evidence of our ability to do our own modeling, and I am confident of that of Mr. Gould to defend himself, both with pen and chisel, against any unjust or mistaken charge that may be brought against him. In publishing this you will very greatly oblige, yours very respectfully and truly, THOMAS BALL.

MR. BROWNLOW ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Brownlow has written another letter explaining his doubts respecting the probable practical workings of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. He says: "Believing the masses of the whites unprepared, so far as the South is concerned, for this advanced measure, and judging the future by the past; also, believing that the Democracy—a portion of it at least—would make such a law impracticable, and use it as a pretext for a general Kukluxing of those of the colored race who might seek to avail themselves of its supposed advantages, I declared myself opposed to the measure. And because of this opposition I find myself being written down as not only the common enemy of the colored race, but as favoring 'segregation,' 'colonization,' 'transportation,' &c. Such views never for a moment entered my mind. This country is alike the home of the white and colored. Whatever might be the effects of such a law, as that sought to be consummated by Mr. Sumner's bill, in those States where the colored people are in the ascendency, it would most certainly, in my judgment, have the practical result of destroying, for the time at least, the free-school system in Tennessee, and other States in like political condition of sentiment. Thus, I reason, it is better for the races, both white and colored, that for the present, no question should be obtruded, calculated in its nature to mar the harmony and progress of the common schools of the South, in which they have such immense interests involved. The other features of the bill, with a common-sense construction, are by no means obnoxious to severe criticism, if any whatever."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VARIOUS ENGINE-HOUSES—THEIR INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS—FIREMEN'S QUARTERS.

The efficiency of the New-York Fire Department is rightly a source of pride to the citizens. No other city in the world can boast so effective an organization, one so eminently useful in the preservation of life and property. But though the *morale* of the men, their promptitude and daring in emergencies, and the general executive ability of the department have always received full acknowledgment, there have, as a matter of fact, existed certain defects which the present board have applied themselves with great vigor to remedy. These defects were to be found in the condition of the engine and truck houses, which, as a rule, were very far from being in keeping with the repute of the department. Since the present board came into office they at once recognized the necessity of taking vigorous measures for the purpose of carrying out some reforms in this direction and so far their efforts have been attended with most satisfactory results. When the engine-houses came under their control they were slovenly and untidy, there was no provision for the comfort of the men, chaos ruled in the cellars, and, worse than all this, the flooring was in many instances so bad that there was danger of the engines falling through. These drawbacks are, however, rapidly disappearing, and the engine-houses are assuming the proportions and shape which become an important department in the Municipal economy of this great City. Yesterday a representative of THE TIMES visited a number of these engine-houses which may be taken as representing the condition of things which prevailed when they came within the control of the present Board of Commissioners, also the improvements which have been completed since then, and those which are at present in progress. Outside what he observed in this respect, nothing could be plainer than the emulative spirit of the different companies, who take especial pride in the rapidity with which they can turn out when the emergency arises. The fame of the New-York Fire Brigade in this respect is so wide that a recapitulation of their performances here would be simply a narration of what everybody knows. Suffice it to say that when the telegraph strikes the alarm, doors fly open, the horses start from their stalls, get to their places at the engine and hose-cart, and are hitched on and ready to start in the incredibly short space of some eight seconds. A night alarm brings the firemen from their beds and makes everything ready in the space of about sixteen seconds. Then, as warm water is always kept in the boilers by means of heaters operating from the cellars, steam can be got up for working purposes in a minute and a half. But these matters are a portion of the system with which every one is familiar. The houses in which the necessary improvements have been effected are twelve in number, but work is in progress in several others. The work is invariably performed by mechanics and laborers who are in the employ of the Commissioners, and, as it is carried out under the supervision of Mr. Terhune, who is intimately acquainted with all the requirements of the department in this direction, its effective accomplishment is always insured. Among other engine-houses visited yesterday, those of Companies Nos. 14 and 24 furnish good examples of what has been accomplished. They are marvels of cleanliness and order; are furnished with every requirement, and are in all respects a credit to the department. These two houses differ in some respects, among other things, No. 14 being a two and No. 24 a three story house. In the former the stable is in the main building, and in the latter it is in an out-building, but this does not cause any perceptible difference in making ready to start, as the moment the alarm sounds the doors fly open, and the horses are in their places, and are hitched to the engines with equal dispatch. If there is any advantage in the two-story house, it is in the fact that the dormitory of the men is a story lower, which would be a matter to be considered in the case of a night alarm. As has been stated, the stalls in engine-house No. 14 are in the main building. They are constructed in the most approved style; their surroundings are of hard wood—Georgia pine—and their hay-racks and feed-boxes are made of iron. The floor of stalls, as also of the entire first story, is of three-inch Georgia pine, properly calked. Suitable provision is made for the storing of hay and oats, as also for the drying of the bedding, &c. The walls and ceilings are in excellent condition, and are handsomely painted. The men have their dormitory up stairs, each having a suitable closet attached to his bed, in which to keep his clothes. The spacious sitting-room is also up stairs, in the front of the building. It is estimated that this engine-house will not require any repairs for twelve years, one of the main objects kept in view being to carry out the improvements in such a way that work well done might result in ultimate economy. In No. 24 Engine-house the work is done with equal efficiency, but the painting and ornamentation is still more elaborate, and it is even furnished with a billiard-room, a luxury which the Commissioners consider may be allowed to enable the men to relieve the tedium of the long hours they are on duty. The billiard-room luxury is also common to others of the improved houses. The engine-house of Company No. 24 is situated in Morton street, near the pier at which the French steamers arrive, and it appears that a great many visitors from France, who have heard of the repute of the New-York Fire Brigade, are in the habit of visiting this station, and forming their estimate of the general efficiency from this particular part of the system. The selection is a happy one, at all events, and doubtless their opinion of the New-York Fire Department is a great deal more enhanced after the visit than if they were to drop into the premises of No. 5 Hook and Ladder Company, which may be taken to represent the order of things before the Commissioners began to carry out their improvements. The building is comfortless and cheerless, the floors and staircases are bad, the cellar is in dire confusion, and the walls and ceilings are unpainted. Work has, however, been commenced in the stable, and by and by it will be, no doubt, a much more cheery and useful structure. No. 19 Engine-house is one of those in which improvements are in progress, and it fairly represents the process of transition from the stations which were left as a legacy to the present Commissioners to the handsome and useful ones which they have fitted out. This station will have a special feature in the shape of a new hose-well for the purpose of both drying the hose and saving it in the process. It is also intended to apply this improvement to other engine-houses where facilities exist for the purpose. While the Commissioners have been giving their attention to the engine-houses in the City proper, they have not been unmindful of the annexed portions of Westchester, where they have effected suitable, if not such extensive repairs. The great necessity which existed of going into the immediate occupancy of the premises there, gave the work something of a temporary character, but nevertheless it meets in an efficient way the requirements of the annexed towns.

THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

A telegram to the London *Telegraph*, dated March 31, runs as follows: "The escape from New Caledonia, it would appear, had been planned by Pascal Grousset long before Rochefort's arrival; but it was not until the arrival of the latter that the owner of the small boat, required to carry the design into execution, had sufficient confidence to consent to hand over his property in exchange for a promise to pay 10,000 francs. Rochefort and his companions had to swim out a distance of 300 yards before they could embark, as the Government, relying upon the presence of numerous sharks in the waters round the island, fancied any evasion of convicts improbable, and contented itself with forbidding the approach of small craft within so many yards of the shore. Upon reaching Sydney, Rochefort telegraphed for 25,000 francs to one M. Adam, formerly a Prefect of the Paris Police, and the guardian of his children. After satisfying himself that it was no attempt at a hoax, M. Adam forwarded the money, part of which has been supplied by two newspapers, viz., the *République Française* and the *Rappel*, M. Victor Hugo also contributing 6,000 francs."

JESUIT REFUGEES IN TURKEY.

The German Jesuits are, it seems, taking refuge in Turkey. Priests belonging for the greater part to the order of St. Lazarus and Jesuit Fathers are, says the Smyrna *Bulletin*, emigrating to Turkey in large numbers. Weary of the seemingly hopeless contest now waging between Church and State in Germany, and reluctant to incur the persecution which the policy of the German Chancellor appears to dictate, many of the German Jesuits are leaving the Fatherland forever. The Austrian steamers from Trieste and the French weekly packet from Marseilles convey crowds of these clerical emigrants to Smyrna. In that town, however, the majority of the self-exiled fathers make but a short stay. Their purpose, it is said, to establish themselves in Syria and in Constantinople, where, it is hoped, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, they will apply themselves to the diffusion of the learning for which they are celebrated, while eschewing the pursuit of social and political intrigue which in Europe has drawn upon their order so much scandal and discredit.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

DISCUSSING THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

NO INDICATION OF WHAT HIS ACTION WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY ONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The prospect of approval or veto of the Senate Finance bill is much discussed, and opinion as to the President's action is divided. It does not, however, appear that the President has indicated his purpose to anybody if he has absolutely decided what he will do.

INTERVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DEPUTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Grant was called upon this morning at the Executive Mansion by Messrs. A. A. Low, John T. Johnson, F. S. Winston, Stanton Blake, Cyrus W. Field, S. B. Chittenden, D. E. Hawley, John C. Green, and others, of New-York, representing the leading bankers, capitalists, and merchants of that City. There were present, besides these gentlemen, as mere auditors, Senators Logan, Carpenter, and Ferry, of Michigan, and Representative Potter, of New-York. Mr. Field, addressing the President, said he had the honor of presenting to him a petition, signed by over 2,500 bankers, capitalists, and merchants, without regard to their political opinions, urging him to veto the Senate Finance bill, or any other bill that may be passed by Congress tending to inflate the national currency. The President having received the petition, Mr. A. A. Low addressed him as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. A. A. LOW.

MR. PRESIDENT: The committee for whom I have the honor to speak have been appointed to visit Washington for the purpose of placing in your hands a letter, which has been signed by 2,500 and more of their fellow-citizens of New-York, asking the interposition of your veto in order to avert what they regard as a most disastrous blow to the credit of the country. By memorial and by petition, by public meetings, and by all the means in their power, they have endeavored to impress upon Senators and Representatives the importance of sacredly respecting the promises and pledges which have been given before the eyes of the whole civilized world, but all their efforts have been in vain, and now as a last act of duty to themselves, and to those whom they represent, in the indulgence of the only hope that remains to them, they make their appeal to the President; and we are permitted to say that they make this appeal with the greater confidence because it has been encouraged by the language of your repeated messages to Congress, and because, as they believe, the solemn pledge to which they would more particularly refer was the first act of Congress which received your signature as President of the United States. Your petitioners do not appear before you as merchants, as financiers, as political economists, but as citizens of the United States, asking only that the honor of the nation, which was so nobly saved by the armies of the Union under your distinguished lead, may not be lost or imperiled by unwise legislation receiving the sanction of your high office.

ADDRESS OF MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. Chittenden then addressed the President as follows: The people we represent are reasonably alarmed for the welfare and honor of the country; the merchants and bankers of New-York have never been, and never can be, parties to sectional issues. They realize that unless the whole country prospers they cannot prosper; but we must warn the people of the West that unless capital is promptly assured of a gradual recovery of the public credit the contraction in those sections will be more serious than would result from the withdrawal of the entire legal-tender issue. The truth is becoming plainer and plainer every day that the country is frightfully demoralized. We need an example of firm and stern fidelity from the Executive. We want something to recall the virtues of Washington and Lincoln; something to enforce their teachings and warnings. The poor, more than the rich; the honest of all parties, but most especially the honest mass of the great Republican Party, look to you, their chief and leader, to save your country again. This is no battle of blood and battalions. Your present enemy has not a concealed weapon or device with which to overwhelm you in case of mischance. Your simple words of power, frankly and honestly spoken, will rally the people of the country and set back the strong tide of folly and corruption which is driving us toward the abyss of repudiation. The honest, intelligent people of this country, men and women, look to you; they appeal to you to stand unflinchingly for the faithful keeping of your own and the nation's promises. No civil ruler in this world has ever been called to confront and beat back such a torrent of vicious and imbecile financial legislation as you are called to meet to-day. The welfare of your country depends upon the measure of your courage in this supreme exigency.

Mr. Field then presented, by request, a letter of Edward S. Jaffray, of New-York, addressed to the President, on the financial subject.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President, in reply, said he had watched the progress of this bill through Congress with more interest than he had any other measure before that body since he had been President. He had at all times been entirely free in the expression of his views, and was always opposed the expansion without redemption, and in favor of free banking, accompanied with such legislation as would carry out the pledges of Congress and to party in the direction of a resumption of specie payments. But he had to look at this matter a little different from the views of this committee. They show very well what they want, and may imagine, as he might were he a citizen of New-York, that the whole country want what they do.

The Chairman of a similar committee from Boston called on him yesterday. If he ever could be in favor of inflation it would be from the effects of such arguments as that gentleman advanced against it. But that position was unlike the one of this committee from New-York. The gentleman from Boston, in behalf of those whom he represented, started out with a condemnation of what he (the President) had always believed to be right, speaking as if he were wrong. They opposed the purchase of United States bonds with a surplus from the United States Treasury, and if he had acted as the Boston committee wanted him to he would have kept such surplus in the Treasury until there was not a greenback in circulation. These bonds were purchased at his own direction. Another argument was used in the Boston memorial, that the issue of greenbacks was of doubtful legality, and was to be deplored, and had been sustained by a bare majority of one in the Supreme Court, as a war measure. In conclusion the President repeated that his views on this question were already known as against inflation, and as opposed to breaking away from the redemption of pledges.

The members composing the committee were then severally introduced to the President, and without further proceedings the interview terminated.

THE APACHES AND SAN CARLOS INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A dispatch from San Diego to-night says nearly all of the Hualapas Apaches have surrendered. Some more of the San Carlos Indians have been killed, but the most of them have surrendered. There have been no recent complaints of raids into Sonora.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Raymond & Ely, 22; Golden Chariot, 16¼; Overman, 51; Belcher, 78½; Challar, 63; Consolidated Virginia, 86½; Crown Point, 85; Savage, 61½; Ophir, 22; Yellow Jacket, 82½; Gould & Curry, 25.

MEMPHIS SPRING RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—The Spring races, commencing on the 27th inst., bid fair to surpass any ever witnessed here. A large number of horses are already here, and others are expected the present week from New-Orleans and Nashville.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM JAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The Police Department received a telegram this evening, stating that John Klutz and a prisoner named Shaffer broke jail at Reading, Penn., to-day. Klutz belonged to a gang of sneak-thieves, who operated upon banking institutions throughout the country, sneaking into banks during banking hours and carrying off whatever valuables they could lay hands upon. Klutz was convicted of robbing the Reading Bank of a tin box containing $2,500, and sentenced to several years' imprisonment. Some of his companions in the same line of business are now serving terms of imprisonment in Pittsburg.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

ADDITIONAL CREVASSES REPORTED—NOTES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—A dispatch from Baton Rouge reports another crevasse at McCullen's. The other one at that point is not closed, as reported last night.

The officers of the Natchez report a crevasse 600 feet wide and ten deep at Dan Hickey's, west of Baton Rouge.

The pilot of the Scudder reports a large crevasse in Morgan's Bend, just below the Grand Levee.

A Baton Rouge dispatch, to-day, reports the river fallen fourteen inches at that point.

The Jackson Railroad is partly overflowed by the Bonnett Carre crevasse. Trains connect at Pass Manchaz with the lake steamer Creole.

There has been no Northern mail for two days. The river here has fallen about a foot, caused, probably, by the crevasses above.

It has been raining all day. Four and a half inches have fallen in twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. to-day.

THOUSANDS OF POOR PEOPLE WITHOUT FOOD OR SHELTER—THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXTEND AID.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The following telegraphic correspondence took place to-day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, April 17, 1874.

President U. S. Grant:

The unprecedented rise in the Mississippi, aided by violent local storms, has caused a most disastrous overflow. Six or seven of the largest parishes of the State are already under water, and thousands of people, white and black, are without food or shelter, and in danger of starvation. The emergency is so great that I feel constrained to appeal to you directly, asking the General Government, if possible, to extend to these poor people the same relief that was given in the scarcely more distressing calamity at Chicago.

(Signed,) W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.

Gov. W. P. Kellogg, New-Orleans, La.:

Your dispatch of this date asking aid for the sufferers by the disastrous overflow of the Lower Mississippi is received. Congress being in session at this time, I do not feel authorized to order Government aid, as I did in the case of suffering from yellow fever in Shreveport and Memphis last Summer, and in the case of the burning of Chicago two years ago, without the authority of Congress. I will, however, send your dispatch to the Louisiana delegation, and, if a resolution is passed by Congress authorizing it, I will exert every authorized means to avert suffering from the disaster which has overtaken the citizens of Louisiana.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

NATIONAL LAW AND ARBITRATION.

MEETING IN ALBANY ON THE SUBJECT OF CODIFICATION—STATEMENT BY DR. MILES.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—There was a meeting this evening in the Court of Appeals Chamber in the interest of the codification of national law and arbitration. Among those present were the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Hon. Ira Harris, Secretary Woolworth, of the Board of Regents, Right Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, (who presided,) Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, and other distinguished citizens. Messrs. Lansing and Hun acted as Secretaries.

Dr. J. B. Miles addressed the meeting substantially as follows: He expressed his great pleasure in having an opportunity to meet this intelligent audience, including so many gentlemen of distinction, gathered in the interest of a subject of vast importance, which is now securing the attention of the leading publicists, jurists, and statesmen of all civilized nations. He spoke of the successive steps, including two visits made by himself to European countries, which had resulted in the assembling of the Brussels Conference, and characterized that body as in many respects a remarkable one, being composed of men having many titles to distinction, coming from the principal countries of the globe, to consult upon matters intimately relating to the peace and well-being of all mankind. Among the eminent persons present from Europe were Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, formerly of her Majesty's High Commission on the Alabama case; Sir Travers Twiss, Thomas Webster, Queen's Counsel; Henry Pritchard, M. P., who secured the adoption of the motion in favor of arbitration by the House of Commons last Summer. Messrs. Masse, Couchy, Passy and Calor, of France, members of the Institute; Dr. Bluntschli, the eminent professor of law at Heidelburg, Germany; Professors Mancinio and Pieranto, of Italy; Asser and Praebins, of Holland; Sorelye and Jocquemyns, of Belgium; Arturo Marcoartu, of Spain, and others. Letters of adhesion were received from Count Sclopis, President of the Geneva Court; Prof. Holtz-Andorff, of Germany; Prof. Bezobrazoff, of St. Petersburg, and many other distinguished men. The conference originated in the conviction which for years has been strengthening in the minds of prominent statesmen of several countries, that law should be substituted for war as an arbitrator of justice among nations. The successful issue of the Geneva arbitration had done much to prepare the way for the present undertaking. That illustrious transaction had demonstrated the practicability of adjusting serious difficulties of nations without a resort to the bloody arbitration of the sword. The advance of intelligence and civilization, and the increased facilities for intercourse, had brought the nation together, so that their interests are interblended, and a war between any two nations works confusion and disorder throughout the world. While the present war system prevails no course is open to the nations but to increase their standing armies, which, now number perhaps not less than ten million men which are maintained at the enormous cost of three thousand million dollars annually. The people are feeling that the burdens and horrors of the war system are intolerable, and are asking for some substitute for it. It is the purpose of this movement to devise, if possible, such a substitute. The meeting continued in session four days, and was very harmonious. A permanent organization was effected, and the next meeting was appointed to be held in Geneva in the coming August. The prospects of that meeting are very encouraging. Several distinguished Americans were to attend.

Dr. Miles also spoke of the national societies which have been formed, auxiliary to the international one, in France, Italy, and England, with which eminent men of those countries are connected. Resolutions in favor of the codification of international law and arbitration were adopted at Brussels and concurred in by a meeting recently held in Boston, in which Hon. Charles F. Adams, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Rev. Dr. Peabody, and others, participated.

At the conclusion of Dr. Miles' remarks Chief Justice Church offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction from Dr. Miles, from Boston, one of the representatives of the United States to the Brussels Conference, an account of the movement for the codification of international law, promotion of arbitration, and other measures for the amicable settlement of the differences of nations so successfully inaugurated.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the encouraging prospects of this great improvement, and we cordially concur, as did a meeting recently held in Boston, in the following resolution moved by Right Hon. Montague Barnard, and unanimously adopted by the Brussels Conference: "This conference declares that it regards arbitration as a means essentially just and reasonable, and even obligating on nations of terminating international differences which cannot be settled by negotiation. It abstains from affirming that in all cases without exception this mode of solution is applicable, but it believes that the exceptions are rare, and it is convinced that no difference ought to be considered insoluble until after a clear statement of complaints, a reasonable delay, and the exhaustion of all pacific methods of accommodation."

ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, Newfoundland, April 17.—Sealers report the gulf as getting clear of ice. There are only strings of ice between here and Anticosti, and for ten miles around here the gulf is clear.

REPEAL OF THE SUNDAY LAW IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The first meeting of the new City Council this afternoon passed an ordinance repealing what are known as the Sunday and Temperance ordinances by a vote of 38 to 5.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—The following is the General Term Calendar for Monday, April 20, 1874: Nos. 138, 142, 147, 149, 154, 160, 161, 163, 163½, 23, 34, 65, 81, 85, 92, 116, 120, 146.

THE WINTERMUTE CASE FOR THE MURDER OF McCOOK.

YANKTON, Dacota, April 17.—The District Court is now in session here, with Chief Justice Shannon presiding. The indictment returned at the last term against Wintermute, for manslaughter having been set aside, great interest is felt in the action of the Grand Jury which was impanelelled to-day. The charge of the Chief Justice had special reference to this case, and was remarkably clear, able, and comprehensive. Hon. Jason B. Brown, Secretary of Wyoming Territory, and well known as an able lawyer, has been present from the first day of the term, and will remain until after the trial, taking an active part in the prosecution, through friendship for Secretary McCook.

MR. SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

ELECTION OF GOV. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

THE BALLOTING YESTERDAY—THE END AT LAST REACHED—HOW THE RESULT WAS RECEIVED IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 17.—The contest is ended, and Washburn is Sumner's successor. This result is a great surprise to the city to-night, and was not dreamed of by a single member of the Legislature when the joint convention began the work of the day, but there was a feeling that the end of the dead-lock was nigh, the majority of the Dawes and Hoar men declaring their desire to have done with the struggle and secure an election of somebody. The victory is with the friends of Judge Hoar and the opponents of Gen. Butler. The Dawes men were in secret conference during the forenoon and up to within a few moments of the first roll-call at noon to-day, and so also were the Hoar men, and messages passed mysteriously from one to the other, but no accurate report could be obtained of the proceedings of the factions before the business of the convention had begun. As the voting on the first ballot proceeded, it was evident that "things had been fixed" to bring out the opponents of Hoar in solid column. The change made by John F. Haskins from Adams back to his first love, Hoar, caused quite a buzz of remarks, and when Ezra Stearns, a persistent adherent to Curtis, gave the name of E. R. Hoar as his reply to the call of the clerk, a "that fixes it" from all sides showed how closely noses had been counted, as the result proved that his vote gave to Hoar for the first time a plurality over all other candidates. Then a recess was at once taken until 2 o'clock, and the Hoar and Dawes men proceeded immediately to the conference-room, and went into secret session. In the Dawes caucus there was a very animated and rather hot discussion on the report of the committee recommending that their candidate be dropped and a new one selected acceptable to the friends of Judge Hoar. The report was finally accepted by a vote of 38 to 22, and then on the question of selecting a new candidate there was fresh discussion and very little progress was made, the caucus being divided between Dr. Loring, Gov. Washburn, and Ex-Gov. Bullock. Several ballots were taken without any result, but Dr. Loring led in each instance, the ballot, it was said, showing 33 out of 60 votes for him. On the announcement at the Hoar head-quarters that Loring was the leading compromise candidate, a decided opposition to him was expressed, and it was unanimously agreed to vote solid for Judge Hoar again on the next ballot. So the factions went into convention after the recess at 2. The vote showed 75 for Hoar against 72 for Dawes. Then a second recess was taken and other conferences had. It was reported to the Hoar men that many Dawes men were dissatisfied with their leaders, and if they (the Hoar men) would throw their strength for Washburn, enough Dawes men would join them to secure his election. This, it was further urged, was necessary, as a strong Butler element had developed itself in the Dawes caucus, and such a man as Washburn must be decided upon to prevent its success. One proposition was received from the Dawes men that Loring be taken as the compromise candidate, but it was promptly rejected by the Hoar men, and another proposition, which was also rejected, was that if the Hoar men would pass a complimentary resolution upon the life and general character of Dawes, his friends would withdraw him as a candidate. The convention met again at 3:10, and the roll was again called, when, as about half the names had been called, it became evident that there was at last an understanding that Hoar and Dawes were both to be withdrawn and Washburn substituted. The result proved that Washburn had received over 100 votes, and when this was discovered there was a great desire to get on the winning side before the official declaration of the vote was made. This desire was so general that the President requested the members of each section to announce their names separately. No less than forty-five of the members joined the Washburn party from the scattering, Dawes, and other parties. The Democrats kept together to the very end, and the Whittier phalanx proved true to the last. The feeling to-night is one of relief at the settlement of the question, but dissatisfaction to some extent with the choice. Washburn is almost universally regarded as an upright and honorable man, a sound Republican and a persistent opponent of Butlerism, but he is not in any sense a leader or statesman. He will vote well, though he will occupy a back seat. His selection throws the contest into the next State canvass, so that the Senatorship issue will be one of the questions which the distracted managers will have to meet in common with Butlerism. One of the best results of his election is the saving of the party from a dangerous split. If either Dawes or Hoar had been elected a large fraction would be sure to be angered. But through Washburn's election no tender lines are broken, and no scores are run up for future settlement.

It transpired late to-night that at the meeting of the Dawes men last night there was a hot discussion over the letter from the supporters of Hoar, and a vast deal of indignation over what was assumed to be imputations on the purity and uprightness of the character of Dawes. A disposition was shown to return the communication and break off all nominations, but it was decided to wait and ask for an explanation. To-day the Hoar men disclaimed in the most explicit terms any intention to reflect on the political character or purposes of Mr. Dawes. This disclaimer did much to modify the Dawes men and smooth the way to a compromise. In an informal interview Mr. Washburn declared to-night that he was fully in sympathy with the purposes of Sumner or his measures for securing the rights of the negroes, and with the wishes of Massachusetts on the financial question.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The thirty-first ballot was taken this morning for United States Senator, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 265; necessary to a choice, 133.

Dawes	92	Adams	4
Hoar	93	Washburn	1
Curtis	67	Whittier	1
Banks	7		

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The following is the thirty-second ballot for Senator:

Whole number of votes cast, 265; necessary to a choice, 133.

Dawes	72	Washburn	10
Hoar	75	Banks	12
Curtis	69	Loring	3
Adams	19		

Pitman, Whittier, Sanford, Hale, and Phillips, 1 each. Recess for thirty minutes.

THE THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

At a meeting of the Dawes men before the session opened at 2 o'clock, a ballot for candidates other than Mr. Dawes resulted in 36 votes for Dr. Loring and 14 for Washburn, a part of which were for Emory Washburn and part for Gov. Washburn. The rest were scattering, Judge Bennett, of Taunton, receiving some votes.

During the recess, between 2:30 and 3, a communication was received from the Dawes men, proposing a union on the name of Dr. Loring, which was rejected by the Hoar men by an almost unanimous vote. Another proposition was received from the Dawes men that the Hoar men should pass a resolution complimentary to Mr. Dawes, and the Dawes men would then withdraw his name. They also proposed that but one more ballot should be taken to-day, and the convention then adjourn to Saturday.

Both these propositions were voted down.

Mr. Sprague, of Framingham, moved that the Hoar men should stick to Judge Hoar, but finally withdrew the motion.

The thirty-third and final ballot was taken at 3:10. When the convention assembled after the recess, Mr. Codman, of Boston, moved to proceed at once to a ballot, which was carried, and the roll was called. After the roll was first called there began an immediate change of votes, which lasted nearly half an hour, all of them in favor of Gov. Washburn. The result was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 267; necessary to a choice, 134.

William B. Washburn	151	Banks	4
Curtis	64	Wendell Phillips	1
Dawes	26	Stephen N. Gifford	1
Adams	15	John G. Whittier	1
Loring	4		

The President stated that, "It appears that William B. Washburn is chosen Senator," and declared the convention adjourned.

HOW THE ELECTION WAS RECEIVED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 17.—The election of Gov. Washburn to the United States Senate caused considerable surprise, as his name has had little prominence in the contest. The people, however, were growing impatient under the prolonged controversy, and the result, although unexpected, is generally well received. The Boston *Journal's* editorial of to-morrow morning says of the result: "On the thirty-third ballot his Excellency William B. Washburn was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Charles Sumner, which will terminate March 3, 1875. It is a happy conclusion to a tedious contest, the prolongation of which threatened to become a scandal to the good name of Massachusetts. The capability of our legislators to discharge an important duty was doubted in some quarters. But, through much tribulation, and after groping around the difficulties which came upon the Republicans when they refused to consult in caucus, they have hit upon the wisest and most fortunate solution of the Senatorial problem. It is not a victory for Judge Hoar; it is not a triumph for Mr. Dawes; and most certainly Mr. Butler will not regard the election of a gentleman who has twice driven him out of a State Republican Convention as a result which brings him even a crumb of comfort. There may be a few of the old adherents of the two prominent candidates who will, perhaps, cherish resentments arising from errors for which they are alone responsible, but the Republicans of Massachusetts will accept and indorse the selection as one creditable to the State, and every way honorable to the party. If there be any who have heart-burnings, we counsel them to comfort themselves with the reflection that the members of the convention have kept the control of this election within the Republican Party, and that the wishes of those who oppose the party organization have been frustrated, and that the advice of unwise counsellors has not prevailed."

The election of Gov. Washburn causes the duties of the office to devolve upon Lieut. Gov. Talbott, who is at present on a tour for his health in Texas.

HON. WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

William B. Washburn, the Governor of Massachusetts, and the newly-elected Senator from that State, was born in Winchendon, Mass., on Jan. 31, 1820. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1844, and has since been engaged in manufacturing pursuits. He has for nearly a quarter of a century taken an active part in State and national politics. He served as a member of the State Senate in 1850, and of the Lower House in 1854. He has served three terms in Congress as a Representative from Massachusetts. He was first elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committees on Invalid Pensions and Roads and Canals. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions. He was elected and served as a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" in 1866, and was again re-elected to serve in the Fortieth Congress. In 1871 he was elected Governor of his native State, and was re-elected in 1872 to the same position. In 1873 he was again re-elected Governor of the State, which office he at present fills. When in Congress, he enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of his associates, and, although not gifted with great oratorical powers, he was always able to command the respect and attention of the House. He is a man whose character is unblemished, and, although Massachusetts has more able men among her citizens, she has none who can excel Gov. Washburn in integrity of character and purity of motives.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The races at New-Orleans were postponed until to-day.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $252,080.

Rain, snow, and sleet prevailed nearly all yesterday at Boston, and continued during last night.

The Cincinnati meeting appointed for last night by the persons in favor of the Congressional policy of inflation was indefinitely postponed.

At Portland, Oregon, yesterday afternoon, several crusading women were arrested on complaint of the saloon-keepers whose places they besieged.

The body of Tobias Burke, who disappeared last November, was found yesterday under Portland Bridge, Me. The deceased worked in the Portland Me., rolling-mills, and probably fell from the bridge. He leaves a wife and two children.

The reported sinking of the American fishing schooner J. F. Huntress is untrue. The sailor who told the story to the American Consul, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, ran away from the Huntress at Prospect, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in a two-story wooden block, Nos. 35 and 37 Center street, Rutland, Vt., at 2 A. M. yesterday. The building was occupied by F. M. Smith, merchant tailor, G. Valequette, boots and shoes, and by Mrs. Fillmore as a boarding-house. The fire was subdued without much loss, although the stock and furniture were considerably injured by water. This same building has been set on fire three times before within a few months. Insurance was in Vermont companies, except $2,000 in the Hartford.

A fire in Cambridgeport, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed J. J. Gray's picture-frame manufactory, an extensive establishment. The building, owned by Micah Dyer, Jr., was damaged to the extent of $20,000. Mr. Gray's loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which there is small insurance.

OBITUARY.

HON. E. K. BOYLE.

Hon. E. K. Boyle, a member of the Maine State Senate and a prominent lawyer of Belfast City, died yesterday, aged thirty-eight years. He was County Attorney from 1862 to 1871, and had recently received the appointment of United States Consul for Valparaiso.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM RICHMOND PRISON, VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—A notorious negro, named Albert Fortune, arrested about a year ago in Baltimore as an escaped convict from the Virginia Penitentiary, and who jumped from a train in rapid motion while en route from Richmond, but was recaptured, succeeded in escaping from the Penitentiary at 2 o'clock this morning. He was shot at four times by the guard, but got clear.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 17.—The Scott Legion, composed of survivors of the Mexican war, to the number of nearly 100, arrived here by the 2:20 o'clock Lehigh Valley train to-day, it being the anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo. They were met at Whitehaven by Mayor Kirkendall, Gen. Dana, Dr. Banks, and a delegation of the Council of this city, and were received at the depot on the arrival of the train here by Major Gen. Osborne, Col. Ricketts, Major Conyngham, the Wyoming Artillerists, under Capt. Finch, Meyer's Band, the Police force, and a large throng of citizens; Major Gens. Patterson, Cadwalader, Abercrombie, and Brig. Gens. Ballier, Biles, and Winslow were the most prominent of the delegation. The procession was formed at once, and amid a furious snow-storm started for the Wyoming Valley Hotel. The entire line of march was thronged with people, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the Stars and Stripes were displayed from nearly every residence. On their arrival at the hotel the legion was received with an address of welcome by Hon. H. B. Wright, after which they partook of a banquet tendered by the leading citizens. In the evening the legion returned to Mauch Chunk.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.—Private dispatches received in this city this evening from Western Carolina, report severe and heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone Mountains on Tuesday last. The trembling of the earth was felt for more than 100 miles from the mountains. The shocks are more severe than before, and it is firmly believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent.

ALBANY.

PROGRESS OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

THE WILLARD ASYLUM ITEM—RAPID TRANSIT AND ITS OPPONENTS—THE CANALS—THE EXPENSES OF THE RING SUITS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 17, 1874.

In the Senate, this morning, the Industrial Exhibition bill, shorn of its objectionable features, was passed. After the transaction of routine business of an uninteresting character the annual Supply bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. The appropriation of $150,000 to the Willard Asylum, as made by the Assembly, was inserted in place of the $100,000 grant made by the Finance Committee. The appropriation of $5,000 for the armory at Oswego was reduced to $4,000, after which a recess was taken until this evening.

The Supply bill was the special order in the Senate this evening, its consideration occupying the entire session. Mr. Ganson moved to strike out the item of $300,000 for the Elmira Reformatory, and insert in lieu thereof $300,000 for the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo. He argued that it was cruel and wrong to leave the many hundred lunatics of the State without proper accommodations. The amendment, after debate, was lost. The appropriation to the Blind Institution at Batavia was increased to $7,500. Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the item of $55,000 for running a steam-boat at quarantine, and read from the law showing that the laws of 1863, under which the office was reorganized, requires the officer to pay the running expenses of the boat, his fees being sufficient to permit him to pay such expenses. Mr. Woodin, in reply, said Dr. Vanderpoel pledged himself to make the department self-sustaining after the present year. The motion to strike out was lost. The bill was finally read through and progressed. During the course of the debate Senator Wagner gave notice that to-morrow he would move to insert the Assembly item appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monument on the battle-field of Saratoga. Senator Ganson gave notice that he would move to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the continuance of the work on the new Capitol. The Senate has determined, if possible, to order the Supply bill to a third reading this week. With this end in view the session this evening was continued until after 11 o'clock, and to-morrow business will begin an hour earlier than usual.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The action of the House last night in regard to the Eastman Rapid Transit bill is the prevailing topic of discussion here. Damaging rumors are afloat as to the motives by which those who voted against the amendments offered to perfect the bill and remove its objectionable features were actuated. One report is to the effect that A. D. Barber boasted to a Senator this morning that the virtual defeat of the bill was, in a large degree, attributable to his intervention. Weed, Lincoln, and some others profess that a considerable share of their opposition to the bill was caused by indignation at the course pursued toward them by Eastman; but the majority of people here "take little stock" in their assurances on this head.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The Assembly to-day passed the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the canals and "extraordinary repairs." For the removal of the bench-walls on the Erie Canal and substitution of slope-walls in the place thereof, $750,000 is appropriated; and for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, $1,000,000. There are, it is stated in some quarters, several appropriations in the bill which will bear overhauling in the Senate.

ELOQUENCE AT A DISCOUNT.

A resolution was adopted in the House to-day providing that members shall not occupy more than five minutes in speaking to any question. Messrs. Wachner, Alvord, McQueen, and O'Callaghan are disconsolate.

THE RING FRAUDS.

The bill appropriating $25,000 for the prosecution of the civil and criminal suits against the Ring thieves passed the House to-day by a vote of 82 to 15.

NEW-YORK PARK IMPROVEMENT.

The bill to provide for the further improvement of the parks in the City of New-York was reported by Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities. The bill has been amended by striking out the clause providing for the construction of a meteorological and astronomical observatory in Central Park, and by reducing the appropriation from $1,000,000 to $250,000.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

It has been rumored to-day that a clause will be inserted in the Supply bill, before its completion to-morrow, providing that the Governor, Attorney General, and Controller shall be appointed a commission to conduct the work on the new Capitol building. This commission will, it is said, be also empowered to appoint a General Superintendent. The evidence before the Senate Committee on Finance, engaged in investigating the management of the work on the new building, shows that gross carelessness, to use no harsher term, has prevailed throughout the entire management.

QUICK TRANSIT AGAIN.

In the Assembly this evening Mr. C. S. Spencer moved that the Third Avenue Quick Transit bill, also the bill to authorize the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct an elevated road for rapid transit, be made the special order for Tuesday morning next. Mr. Cauldwell moved to include the bill to incorporate the New-York Quick Transit Company. A sharp debate sprung up, in which Mr. Weed said it was unfair to bring up this proposition at this time in the absence of so many of the New-York delegation. The motion prevailed.

The bill relative to savings banks in the City and County of New-York, allowing them to deposit in only four banks, came up for a third reading and was rejected.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN—HOW HE USED THE $97,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The entire day was devoted by the Investigation Committee to the examination of George R. Chittenden, and the information gained was very meagre for the time spent. The statement of Chittenden briefly is that he was five months in Washington, and obtained a contract for De Golyer & McLellan to buy 200,000 square yards of their pavement, and that for obtaining this contract he paid to Congressman Parsons $15,000 for professional services, to Rev. Culver Brown $10,000 to recommend and urge the advantage of this particular pavement, and to one A. B. Kirtland $72,000, or thirty-six cents a square yard for the whole award, and paid the latter amount because he had heard enough of the course of business here to believe that ready and able agents might be employed for the furtherance of a just cause which would readily absorb in a short period of time the $72,000, but he never knew how Kirtland used the money. The committee was very anxious to know what influences Mr. Brown and Mr. Kirtland used or pretended to use for procuring the contracts. They plied the witness with questions to this point with all the ingenuity that legal experience in the examination of witnesses could suggest, but they gained absolutely no information. Mr. Chittenden did not know or would not tell. His explanation for paying so much without knowing just what influence was obtained for it, was that the fee was contingent upon the award, and that when the award was made he fulfilled his agreement. The memorialists have an idea that a ring, as they term it, was formed here, which had the control of the awards of contracts, and that anybody who wanted a contract had to pay money, which was distributed among this ring. They insinuate that members of the board were connected with the ring and profited by its operation, but they do not elicit any evidence to prove such a state of facts. The man who is wanted to clear up the mystery is A. B. Kirtland. The Sergeant at Arms is after him with a warrant, and as his location has been discovered he will be ultimately compelled to appear, though he had attempted to dodge the officer who has the subpœana.

The evidence in the De Golyer case thus far has not traced any portion of the money paid into the hands of anybody who came in contact with the Board of Public Works, except Mr. Parsons and Mr. Garfield, whom Parsons employed. Mr. Parsons was at the time Marshal of the Supreme Court, and has since been elected to Congress. Mr. Garfield was a member of Congress and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Parsons explains to the committee what he considers his position in the affair, but Mr. Garfield keeps silence. When the District Government presents its case there will be still further testimony presented on this subject.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the District of Columbia investigation this morning Geo. R. Chittenden, of Chicago, took the stand and read a sworn statement with reference to his connection with the contract of De Golyer & McLellan for laying 100,000 square yards of wood pavement in this city. In it he denied that any money was used by him for corrupt purposes. He was questioned sharply in relation to the distribution of the $97,000 paid him by De Golyer & McLellan. He said that he gave of this sum $15,000 to Mr. Parsons, and $10,000 to W. Colville Brown, and that one Col. Kirtland purchased the notes, amounting to $72,000. He said he did not know what influence Brown or Kirtland used; that he paid them money without knowing whether they used any influence at all on their own uncorroborated statement that their influence had secured the contract.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Chittenden in his statement gives substantially the following history of his connection with the De Golyer & McLellan paying contract: Arriving in Washington, I found forty-one competitors. I believed then, as I believe still, that the pavement I represented was far superior to any other. I was authorized by De Golyer & McLellan in addition to the one-third share of the profits which they had agreed to give me, to offer any persons, whom I might see fit, fifty cents per square yard for securing the award and the contract. I first made a proposition to Mr. Huntington to pay him, in — cents per square yard—the amount I do not now recollect—supposing that his long acquaintance in the city would be of service to me. He accomplished nothing, and I myself, never having seen or approached a single official of any character, employed purely in his relation as counsel, Hon. R. C. Parsons, asking him to present our case to the Board of Public Works, to urge upon them as the counsel of De Golyer & McLellan the superiority of their patent and the pavement which they proposed to lay. After explanations, witness induced Mr. Parsons to perform this service, giving him $5,000 as a retaining fee, and agreeing on behalf of De Golyer & McLellan to pay him $10,000 more upon the award. I never employed any other counsel but Mr. Parsons, but I was advised by him that he had secured, as a personal accommodation in his absence, the services of Mr. Garfield. The award having been made in favor of those he represented, witness kept his agreement, and paid Mr. Parsons the additional $10,000. I supposed that in the furtherance of my views I required something more than mere counsel; accordingly, believing that he was known in this city, I employed Wm. Calvin Brown, whose duty it was, under my employment, to recommend and urge the advantages of the De Golyer & McLellan pavement, and paid him five cents per square yard, or $10,000, for his services. When I employed him I never suspected that he intended, nor do I now believe that he ever did use a dollar for any corrupt purposes. I have already said there were forty-one competitors against me. Mr. A. B. Kirtland approached me, and assuring me that he had a large and extensive acquaintance in this city, offered to secure, through his influence, the contract I desired. I was authorized by De Golyer & McLellan to give fifty cents per square yard for securing the contract, and, the engagement of Kirtland being entirely conditional, I agreed to pay him the sum of $72,000 for securing a contract, or thirty-six cents per square yard. The contract was made by De Golyer & McLellan, who perfectly well understood the arrangement which I had made with Kirtland, and fully and heartily approved it. The contract having been secured, De Golyer & McLellan made their notes payable to their own order, which, at their instance, I forwarded from Chicago to Mr. Kirtland by express, and were by him, as I suppose, received. I never knew the uses to which Mr. Kirtland was to appropriate these notes, or either of them, or the proceeds thereof. No arrangement, understanding, hint, agreement, or suspicion ever was had, passed, or existed between us on that subject. I do not know to whom those notes or any part thereof, or the proceeds of any part thereof, after they reached the hands of Mr. Kirtland, went. I simply declare this, that from first to last I never uttered one word to or passed one word with any official, high or low, connected with the General, City, or District Government, with reference to this subject; that I never paid to any person one dollar, nor promised or agreed to pay any person one dollar, occupying any official position of any character, for the promotion of the interests which I then represented, save and except what I agreed to, and did pay Mr. Parsons, as hereinbefore stated, and purely for professional services. I desire here to, and do expressly and emphatically, assert, that neither directly nor indirectly, neither by express agreement nor by implication in no form which the keenest ingenuity could or can suggest, did I, in furtherance of the purpose in which I was engaged, as herein before stated, nor for any other purpose, ever pay to or offer, or hold out to any member of this Government, or any official, public or private, one dollar in money, benefit, advantage, reward or hope of reward for any action which he might take in my behalf, or in behalf of the interests which I then represented. Before the contract was perfected I never spoke to a member of the Board of Public Works, nor to a single member thereof, on that subject. I never procured the perfecting of that award, uttered no word concerning the subject to Mr. Shepherd, nor to Mr. Cooke, nor to any other officer, high or low, of the Government, nor did any one ever do so at my instance, procurement, privity, or request, nor with my knowledge or consent, except to urge the superiority of the pavement. If it be inquired why, then, I paid to Mr. Kirtland $72,000 in notes I have this, among other answers: I had no expectation that it or any part of it would be used for the purpose of official corruption, but I had heard enough of the course of business here to believe that ready, willing, and able agents might be employed for the furtherance of a just cause, who, if their demands were complied with, would easily absorb, in a very short period of time, the sum of $72,000. I do not doubt the ability of these gentlemen, but I did not suppose that they occupied official position. I do not think so still.

Mr. Chittenden was subjected to a cross-examination, occupying nearly five hours. He declared emphatically that he did not know what influence Kirtland and Brown possessed, or what influences they used. He never inquired. He made his agreement with them contingent upon an award, and presumed they had influence because they secured the award. He did not care what influence they used, and never questioned them upon the subject. When the contract was finally awarded, Brown gave him the notice, and he (witness) went to Gov. Shepherd's business office, on Pennsylvania avenue, secured the award, took it to Chicago, and got his money. The portion he received in notes he sent to this city by Adams Express Company, to Kirtland, and he subsequently negotiated the same with Ira B. Holmes, of Chicago.

Senator Thurman, after a rigid cross-examination to ascertain the influence possessed by Brown and Kirtland, proposed the following interrogatories:

Q.—How did you know it was the influence of Brown and Kirtland that secured you the contract? How did you know but that you got your contract on the merits of your pavement?

A.—They may have done something toward it, but the merits of the pavement did much.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you paid $82,000 to these men on their uncorroborated statement that it was their influence that secured the contract?

A.—I do. I have no evidence that they used any influence. If they did, I do not know what it was.

The witness will be further examined to-morrow.

ARREST OF TWO NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—Detectives Knox and Wren and two officers of the Police force last night arrested two white men named Lewis Davis and Thomas Collier, on a charge of attempting to murder Policeman Hobson, who was shot in the face two weeks since by unknown parties, at 2 o'clock at night. Davis made a full confession, and charged the shooting on Collier. He also confessed they were the parties who attempted a burglary in the suburbs about the same time, on which occasion Davis was slightly wounded with bird-shot. Much credit is due the officers, as at the time of the shooting of Hobson there was no clue to work upon.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

THE EAGLE STEAM-SHIP GOETHE AGROUND IN THE ELBE.

LONDON, April 17.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, which left Hamburg yesterday, for New-York, is aground in the Elbe. Her cylinder is broken.

HEAVY GALE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—MANY WRECKS WITH THE LOSS OF ALL HANDS.

LONDON, April 17.—A terrific gale has raged in the English Channel during the whole of the last three days. Many ships, the names of which are unknown, have been wrecked and all on board lost.

A BARK DISABLED.

LONDON, April 17.—The bark Skirner, from Havre, for the United States, has put into Falmouth, having lost her bulwarks and stanchions, and sprung her main and fore masts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENCY.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. Holker, having accepted the Solicitor Generalship, has issued an address to the voters of Preston asking for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Jacob Bright will contest the election.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN THE CORNWALL MINES.

LONDON, April 17.—A lock-out of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.

SPAIN.

GEN. MANUEL CONCHA REFUSES TO LEAD A FORCE TO ATTACK THE REAR OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 17.—It is stated that at a conference held between Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and Gen. Manuel De La Concha, the two former proposed that the latter should take 8,000 men from Castro Urdiales, disembark them near San Sebastian, and attack the Carlists in the rear, but that Gen. Concha refused.

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

VIENNA, April 17.—Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the newly-appointed Austrian Minister to the United States, will leave for Washington the latter part of May.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PORTE DIRECTS THE KHEDIVE TO KEEP THE CANAL IN ORDER IF M. DE LESSEPS DOES NOT.

PARIS, April 17.—The Porte has authorized the Khédive of Egypt to keep the Suez Canal in working order should M. De Lesseps persist in his refusal to abide by the decision of the International Commission.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18—1 A. M.—Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and also over the Middle States and lower lake region but partly, as over the northern portion of this area, and north-easterly winds, increasing to brisk and high on the coast. North-west to north-east winds over New-England, with increasing cloudiness, rain, sleet, or snow, and falling temperature. Generally clear weather is now reported from Tennessee and Missouri and the lake region and the North-west. The rivers have risen at Confluence, Pittsburg, Marietta, Paducah, Cario, and Memphis, but fallen at Brownsville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England, partly cloudy weather and low temperature will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, with winds shifting to southerly, and rising temperature over the latter section, and diminishing in force on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, northwest to north-east winds and partly cloudy weather, with falling temperature.

For the Gulf States, north to east winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather, and, on the coast, light rain.

For Tennessee, the lower Ohio Valley, and Missouri, generally clear weather, rising temperature, and light to fresh winds.

For the upper lake region, winds veering to west and north, and partly cloudy weather, with falling temperature over the northern portion of this section, and possibly light rain or snow.

The Upper Ohio River and the Mississippi from Cario down, will continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, N. Y., New-Haven, New-London, and Woods Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	39°	44°	3:30 P. M.	43°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	39°	43°	6 P. M.	42°	[illegible]
9 A. M.	42°	39°	9 P. M.	41°	[illegible]
12 M.	41°	40°	12 P. M.	38°	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday.......[illegible]

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......40¾°

INSPECTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The inspection of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Inspector General Morris, took place at its armory in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. The regiment paraded ten commands of twenty files front. After Adjt. Frothingham had formed the regiment in line Col. Ward took command and exercised them in several evolutions, which were performed with great precision. At the close of the review Inspector General Morris, accompanied by his staff and the commanding officer, made a thorough inspection of the regiment by companies. This was followed by a battalion drill, ending with a dress-parade, at the conclusion of which the regimental band, under the leadership of Conterno, performed a select programme of popular airs. Among the prominent officers accompanying the Inspector General were Gens. Woodward and Meserole, with their staff officers, and Majors Lennington and Fisher, and Capt. Manning, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Hamilton. The last concert of the series under the auspices of the regiment will be given on the 25th inst.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.

The following call has been issued for a State Woman's Suffrage Convention in Michigan:

"The annual meeting of the Michigan State Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Lansing, at Representative Hall, on Wednesday, May 6, 1874, at 2 P. M. At its late extra session, the Legislature passed a joint resolution submitting the question of female suffrage to the electors of the State at the time of the general election this Fall. This action of the Legislature devolves upon us an important duty at this meeting. We ought, if possible, to organize all our forces throughout the State, so that our strength may be made effectual for the accomplishment of the purposes of our organization. To this end, the State should be canvassed by working speakers, so that the people may be educated, and our friends induced to work for the cause through the campaign, and work for it at the election. To secure this result, we invite you to meet us in council at the time and place indicated. We will receive you cordially, entertain you freely, and do all in our power to make your stay among us mutually pleasant and advantageous to the cause."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* states, from personal knowledge, that Hon. Glenni W. Scofield is not an aspirant for United States Senator Scott's seat. It says: "There is probably not a man in the State who would not feel complimented if the nomination were tendered to him, and we doubt if a person could be found to refuse such an honor. But so far as anticipating an election, or working or intriguing to secure one, is concerned, Judge Scofield is not a candidate. He has often expressed his belief that Senator Scott ought to be, and will be, re-elected, and the latter will probably [illegible] his reputed rival one of his [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 17.

SENATE.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back resolutions of the California Legislature protesting against granting any additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, with the bill repealing the law of June 1, 1872, providing for additional subsidy of half a million per annum for semi-monthly service, and annulling the contract for said additional service, the company having failed to comply with the conditions of said contract. The bill was placed on the calendar with the report of the committee.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill to provide for the purchase of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not accept the suggestion that this was a local question. It fell to the lot of the State of New-York to pay one-sixth of the tax gathered in the Union, as she had within her borders one-eleventh of the population of the country, and he need not apologize for raising his voice against buying a canal, and probably a lawsuit, or an assortment of them.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said the United States had appropriated already over $1,000,000 for this work, and the contest now was not between Kentucky and the United States. Kentucky had pledged her faith to surrender her jurisdiction over the canal to the United States. The question now was, whether the United States, having paid so much money, should not take possession of the work. No one made any objection, except five Trustees, who levied and collected $350,000 annually on the canal, and were accountable to no one. The whole commerce of the Ohio Valley demanded that the Government should take possession of the canal. The State of Kentucky has never received a dollar from tax on the property.

The amendment proposed by the Senate Finance Committee to strike out the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay no money, and the Secretary of War shall not take possession of the work until the State of Kentucky shall cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way to assess said canal during the time the Government may remain in possession thereof, was agreed to. Also, the amendment to strike out the provision that no money shall be paid under the provisions of the act until all claims for said tax shall have been released. The new section reported by the committee, providing that if at any time it should become necessary to enforce the lien of the mortgage upon said canal property for the benefit of the bondholders, it should be lawful for the Trustees named in the mortgage to commence proceedings in any court having jurisdiction, with notice to the United States as *terre tenant pro forma*, and serve the process upon any officer of the United States who shall have the superintendence of said canal, was also agreed to, and the question then recurred on agreeing to the amendments of the House as amended by the Senate. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, said he apprehended the minds of Senators were all made up on this Louisiana question, and should the vote be taken to-morrow, Senators would vote as they now thought, and would not be influenced by anything he might say. Nevertheless, he had his views, and felt it to be incumbent on him to give expression to them. It was a serious question for Congress to consider, whether in saving the Union it had not lost the States. The people were looking to the Federal Government as the only power. But a short time ago the people of Texas were calling upon the United States for protection, and the State of Arkansas was doing the same thing to-day. He read from a report made to the Senate last Winter by a portion of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, deploring Federal interference in Louisiana affairs; and also from the message of Gov. Warmoth in 1872, detailing the unwarrantable and unlawful part taken in the State politics by Federal officials. He next quoted from Republican newspapers of New-Orleans, representing that the election in 1872 was as peaceable and as orderly as in any State of the Union, and read at length from the testimony taken by the committee as to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, declaring that there was a conspiracy on the part of Kellogg and his associates to steal the State of Louisiana. He said the President was arrayed against McEnery and on the side of Kellogg, and read the letter of Kellogg to the President, which he characterized as a remarkable document. The Attorney General should have answered, in reply to Kellogg's request for troops, that the Administration was willing to contribute means to aid its political friends in Louisiana; that it would send members of the Cabinet to stump the State, as it did send the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury to stump North Carolina, but the Constitution and laws did not authorize the maintenance of an army to put its friends in power. The whole case should have been left to the State tribunals. The conspirators in Louisiana had borrowed an army and stolen a State. By Judge Durell's order and military protection the conspirators got possession of the State-house and drove in their political cattle. He quoted at great length from the telegrams which were sent to the authorities at Washington by Casey, Pinchback and others, and said if the President would call away the Federal troops the legally-electd Governor of Louisiana would soon show him that the present Legislature was not the lawful one, and there would be no conflict either, as the members of that Legislature would follow the Federal Army away from the State. He protested against seating any man as a member of the Senate who came here with the credentials of Kellogg. At the same time he protested against the passage of Senator Carpenter's bill, as it would strike down the legally-elected Gov. McEnery. His remedy was to remove the foot of the Federal Judge from the down-trodden State of Louisiana, and the Government now held in abeyance by Federal troops would resume its legitimate functions.

At 3:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. Boreman, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, introduced a joint resolution for the furnishing of rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the innundation from the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He addressed the House on the subject, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read newspaper extracts detailing the condition of things along the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers. He said that the present innundation was greater than any that had happened since 1847, and the people never were more destitute. He gave the number of people needing aid at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Mr. COX, of New-York, remarked that the proposition was rather extraordinary. The Government might as well be called upon to furnish aid to the 40,000 starving people in New-York City.

After some further discussion the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

THE TIME DEVOTED TO PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The subject for precedence of business drew the remark from the Speaker that more time had been devoted to private bills at this session than at any session for fifteen years past, and he suggested that the rule setting apart Friday and Saturday of each week for private bills ought to be changed, as the practical effect of it was to take two-fifths of the time of the House from public business and give it to private business.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution setting apart Saturday only for private business until otherwise ordered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected unless the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The upshot of the discussion was that the House refused to go either into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar or the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and instead proceeded to the business of the morning hour, which was the call of committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the Trustees of the Massachusetts Museum of Fine Arts to import free of duty and to retain for two years a collection of pictures belonging to the Duc de Montpensier. The bill was referred, on a point of order, to the Committee of the Whole and placed on the private calendar.

THE WASHINGTON AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD.

After the reference of several private bills to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. RICE, of Illinois, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorizing the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to enter the City of Georgetown with its railroad through the City of Washington, and to build a bridge across the Potomac River above navigation, to connect with the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill, because it permitted an encroachment on the grounds of the Government Insane Asylum. He argued that the route should be located so as not to infringe on those grounds.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment directing the Attorney General to take measures to protect the rights of the United States in the property of the National Insane Asylum, and to cause the railroad track to be removed therefrom.

After a long discussion the bill was passed, with an amendment offered by Mr. WARD, of Illinois, requiring the removal of the track already laid between the asylum building and the Potomac River.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The House then, having refused to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, went, at 3:15 P. M., into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, that after March, 1875, the publication of laws in newspapers shall not cease, inserting the word "not" before the word "cease" in the proviso.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order, from which ruling Mr. BUTLER appealed. The ruling was sustained by the committee.

The item appropriating $50,000 for postage stamps for the State Department, reopened the subject of franking.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, proposed to appropriate only $1,000 for furnishing postage stamps at the cost of manufacture.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, proposed to have the official documents sent through the mails free.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, opposed both propositions, and advocated the propriety of each department paying its own postage.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the Post Office Department had a portion of its own business carried through the mails free.

Mr. DAWES corroborated that statement by the assertion that large boxes of postal cards were sent every day from Springfield, Mass., to all parts of the country free through the mails.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, offered an amendment to make the item read, "For furnishing official postage stamps to an amount not exceeding $50,000, $1,000."

Mr. GARFIELD appealed to the committee either to restore the franking privilege openly and squarely, or else take the exactly opposite course, and let the Post Office Department sell its stamps to all comers at their face value.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Willard's amendment was adopted.

A long discussion occurred in reference to the clerical force of the Treasury Department, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, making an elaborate explanation of the bill in that respect, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, arraigning the Administration for extravagance in the conduct of the public business.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, suggested an amendment providing that no more pay should be given to the male employes than to the female employes for the like service, while Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the female employes should be classified as the other clerks are.

All that was accomplished after a long discussion was the reduction of the salary of the Chief Clerk and seven other principal clerks of the Treasury Department from $3,000 to $2,500.

The committee then, after getting through one page of the bill, rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

COLOMBIA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM PANAMA.

PANAMA, April 2.—On account of the 1st of April being the day when the new President of the Union, Señor Santiago Perez, takes possession of the Presidency, at Bogota, the Consular and other flags were displayed in the city throughout the day. The United States steam-ship Saranac left here on the 20th ult. to convey Capt. Selfridge to Darien on a preliminary visit, and returned on the 30th. Her Britannic Majesty's iron-clad Repulse, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Cochrane; the Camdeon, Capt. A. J. Kennedy; the Reindeer, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, and the French war steam-ship L'Hermite, are at present at anchor in this harbor.

The London Sun Fire Insurance Company refuses to take any single risk over £4,000 in Panama, in which case adjoining houses will be limited to £2,000.

The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship City of Panama, from New-York, arrived here too late to connect with either the steamer for Central America or the one for South America, and consequently the mails, which are very heavy, will have to remain here eight days.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The latest news from Central America goes to show that the several States are in the enjoyment of a degree of peace.

President Guardia had again assumed the Presidency of Costa Rica. A conspiracy, got up with the intention of deposing him, was discovered and suppressed. The meeting of the several Presidents was to take place in Guatemala on the 10th ult.

The coffee crop in Costa Rica was small, but would be made up by the high prices this article was commanding abroad.

NOTES FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Another attempt at revolution was made at Lima, Peru, on the 16th ult. The scene occurred in the barracks of Santa Catalina, in that city. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the President, and get the other regiments to join in. An agent of the Government discovered the plot an hour before the time for acting. The ringleaders are in irons.

The Ministers of Justice and of Foreign Affairs wished to resign, but President Pardo refused to accept their resignations, as those who opposed the Administration offered no new policy by which matters could be mended.

Admiral Tucker, who was sent out by Col. Prado to explore the Peruvian branches of the Amazon, had finished the work, and was in Lima, expecting to publish the valuable data he has collected during the exploration.

NOTES FROM CHILI.

The most important news brought by the last steamer from Valparaiso relates to the loss of one of the coasting steamers of the P. S. N. Company, called the Tacna, Capt. Hyde. This vessel left Valparaiso on the 13th ult., and when out to sea began to heel over. An attempt was made to throw the deck load overboard, but before anything effectual could be done the steamer upset, and, filling with water, sunk in about five minutes—at 4 o'clock A. M. of the 14th ult. Nineteen persons were lost, all of whom, it is asserted, might have been saved but for a panic which seized the crew, and two men who ran away with the boat. A court of inquiry is engaged in investigating this most unusual accident.

The Bolivian Government has ordered its engineers to mark out the twenty-third parallel as the line of demarcation between Chili and Bolivia without consulting the former Republic.

The Argentine Government has canceled the exequatur of the Chilian Consul at Mendoza on the ground that he has mixed himself up with local disturbances of the peace. Notwithstanding this and the question about the Straits of Magellan, it was thought that all such questions between Chili and Bolivia would be amicably settled.

THE WEST INDIES.

CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND NEW-YORK RESUMED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 9.—The cable between Santiago de Cuba and Havana having been repaired, direct communication between the West Indies, New-York, and Europe was formally opened this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 9.—Sir William Grey, K. C. S. I., has arrived from England, and assumed the administration of the colony, succeeding Sir John Peter Grant in the Governor Generalship of Jamaica and its dependencies.

THE SCHENECTADY METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SCHENECTADY, April 17.—In the Methodist Conference yesterday afternoon the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society occurred. An address was delivered by Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hubbard, who made a strong appeal in favor of women devoting themselves and their means for the elevation of their heathen sisters. The address was a very eloquent and impressive one. In the evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was celebrated. Addresses were delivered by Rev. D. T. Walker and Chaplain McCabe. The latter was an inmate of Libby Prison during the war. He made a strong appeal for men and money to further the work of the church on the frontier. He said the Methodists are giving daily $13,000 for church building, averaging two churches a day. He expected in the course of a few years the number would be four daily.

This morning's session was devoted to the admission of young men to the conference. The address to them by the Bishop on their duties and responsibilities was instructive and impressive. None of the young men, to the number of twelve, admitted use tobacco.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OREGON FARMERS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—A *Tribune* special from Salem, Oregon, gives the proceedings of the Farmers' State Convention, which met there yesterday morning. T. W. Davenport was nominated for Congress, Thomas F. Campbell, President of Monmouth College, for Governor, and J. H. Doughette, Ex-President of the State Agricultural Society, for Secretary of State. The platform sets forth that there is no hope but in the people to correct the extravagance and corruption prevalent in the State and National Administrations. It asks for the building of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the proper encouragement of transportation companies; that freights and fares be fixed by legislation; for a liberal system of schools; condemns the monopoly in the sale of school books generally, and declares that the Government should pay the losses of settlers by the Modoc war. The *Oregon Statesman* and the *Oregonian* inderse the ticket. T. W. Davenport, the Congressional candidate, is a native of Columbia County, N. Y.

DR. TYNG'S NEW CHURCH.

ITS HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE CONGREGATION—INAUGURAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, on the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, will be opened to the congregation for service to-morrow morning. The opening services are not, however, to be confined to those of to-morrow, but will extend over the whole week, with the exception of Saturday, and will be brought to a termination on Sunday, the 26th inst. The new church, both externally and internally, is one of the finest in the City, and, from a purely architectural standpoint, is an ornament to the flourishing locality in which it is situated. Its exterior measurement is very nearly 154 by 94 feet. It is built of bricks of various colors, which are arranged after the fashion of Mosaic decoration, and of sandstone of three different tints, from the Ohio, Oswego, and New-Brunswick quarries. The tower, which stands on the south-eastern corner of the building, is not yet completed. It contains two belfries, the upper one of which, intended for the chimes, is 34 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and, when finished, will measure 190 feet to the steeple. The style of the architecture is what is known as the Continental Gothic. The leading idea in planning this building seems to have been to reconcile the traditional features of church architecture with such requirements as would render it a suitable place for preaching, and the Pastor, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in communicating to the architect (Mr. Leopold Eidlitz) his views on this subject, intimated his desire that both features should be expressed in the character and architecture of the sacred edifice. This design of combining with the traditional features of a church the elements of a superior lecture-room has been effectively carried out by the architect. The auditorium is in the form of an immense ellipse, having a long diameter of 112 feet and a short one of 82 feet, giving a distance between the foci of 76.29 feet. The pulpit is thus 11.96 feet in front of the chancel arch. The octagonal apsé, to the east of the auditorium, is about 35 feet in diameter and 23 feet in depth, and covers the space occupied by the chancel and the communion table and rail. South of the chancel, on Forty-second street, is the vestry-room, and on the north side a square building which projects beyond the apsé, and forms the entrance to the stairway leading to the choir. The latter is situated in the transept at right angles with the circumference of the ellipse, opening into the church both above and below the gallery by a handsome open arcade of sandstone columns. In this gallery has been placed the new and elegant organ, which has been built by H. L. Roosevelt, of this City. It also provides ample room for a choir and large chorus. The elliptical wall extends only to the eaves of the building, and the open roof, which is supported by two longitudinal trusses, is easily seen. These trusses are in the exact position the clere-story walls would be placed. This roof is lighted by dormer windows, which are a great architectural success. The ground plan of the building might, in the first instance, suggest the idea of a theatre, in respect to the arrangement of the pews; but the general features of church architecture are so adhered to as to dispel this illusion.

The history of the church is both remarkable and interesting. Early in 1864 Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., who was then in charge of the Church of the Mediator, on Lexington avenue, preached for the first time in the chapel of the Rutgers Female College, in Fifth avenue. On the 22d of March of the same year a meeting was held to consider the expediency of organizing a new parish, and on April 4, 1864, the plan took a positive shape, by the formation of the corporation of the "Church of the Holy Trinity." Early in the ensuing month Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., was called to be the first Rector of the new parish, and a committee was appointed to select a site for a church building, and in June of the same year the lots upon which the new building has just been erected were purchased for $50,000. The rapid increase of the congregation worshiping in the chapel of the Rutgers Institute while the first edifice was being built, compelled the corporation to leave the Unitarian church on Fortieth street, and also enlarge the seating capacity of the new church so as to accommodate more than 1,000 persons. The services in this new church were begun on Easter Sunday, 1865. The cost of this building was $59,000, of which $44,000 was raised by subscription, &c., leaving a balance, in the shape of a mortgage, of $15,000 upon the building. In April, 1872, owing to the large increase in the size of the congregation, the idea was suggested of taking down the original church edifice and erecting a large and more spacious one, and on the 20th of May the plans of the present architect were adopted and a subscription opened for $200,000. Within a short time nearly three-quarters of this amount was subscribed by the congregation without the slightest outside assistance. The excavations for the new foundation were begun in October, 1872, the congregation continuing to occupy the old structure until March, 1873. It was then destroyed, and the services were in a church on Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street, which was bought out by the vestry. Now, at the expiration of twenty months from the date when the building was commenced, one of the handsomest and most substantial churches in the City will be at the disposal of Rev. Dr. Tyng and his congregation. The Pastor of the new Church of the Holy Trinity was ordained deacon in May, 1861, and assisted his father at St. George's Church until May, 1862, when he was invited to take charge of the Church of the Mediator, on Lexington avenue. When about a year in charge of that church he was ordained priest, being too young for ordination to the order of priesthood at an earlier period. The corporation of the Church of the Holy Trinity was formed April 4, 1864, and after Dr. Tyng was relieved from the charge of the Church of the Mediator, he gave all his time to the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is now in its tenth anniversary. The missionary work of the church is of the most zealous kind. Within the congregation there are large and well-organized bands of Christian workers, each laboring in its own particular department and sphere of usefulness, but all united in the general missionary work of the church, and under the supervision of the Pastor. The head-quarters of this branch of the work of the church is in the chapel on Forty-third street, where the clergy have their several offices, and transact the business that pertains to the work in which they are severally engaged. Here, also, the dispensary of the church presided over by able and benevolent physicians, minister daily to the suffering and afflicted poor, who throng their offices for treatment, and here the Dorcas and Employment Societies hold their weekly meetings. In the large room, up stairs, is ample accommodation for the parish Sunday-school, as also the large sewing school, which holds its session on each Saturday of the year. Besides these local departments of work, there are connected with and supported by this church, the House of the Evangelists, a home and school of instruction in which Christian young men are educated to perform the duties of evangelists to the neglected classes of our City, the Orphanage, where many children find a quiet and Christian home; five mission chapels in various parts of the City, each with its Pastor and Sunday-school; a Reformatory Farm near Sing Sing;" and other minor institutions which are organized and worked in accordance with the missionary character of the church. The amount raised and expended in the general missionary work of this parish the past year, exclusive of the current expenses of the church and of the amount paid for the construction of the new building, was almost $30,000. The ecclesiastical position of this church is somewhat of an independent nature, free from the uncertain and vexatious traditions of many of the other parishes in the Protestant Episcopal Church; its pulpit is open to the preaching of every evangelical minister whom the Pastor may invite, provided he simply preach the truth as it is recognized by evangelical Christians in all the churches. The Church of the Holy Trinity is one of the most vigorous exponents of the Low Church sentiment, and consequently it is in deadly antagonism to the dogmas of tradition sacerdotalism, apostolical succession, or whatever might be considered either Ritualistic or High Church in its tendency. With such prestige, and upon such an evangelical basis, does the new Church of the Holy Trinity open its doors to-morrow morning. The following is the programme of services for the week.

Sunday, April 19—10:30 A. M., morning prayer and introductory sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector of the church; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, Rector of Holy Trinity, Harlem; 7:30 P. M., devotional service and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New-York City.

Monday, April 20—8 P. M., devotional service and addresses of fellowship from neighboring Pastors. The following clergymen will take part in the exercises: Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., of the Tabernacle Church; Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., of the West Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church; Rev. W. T. Sabine, of the Church of the Atonement; Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., of the Memorial Church; Rev. G. H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples; Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, of the Church of the Intercession; Rev. R. S. McArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., of St. Paul's M. E. Church; Rev. M. R. Vincent, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant; Rev. Jas. M. Ludlow, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Tuesday, April 21—8 P. M., the church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

Wednesday, April 22—8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

Thursday, April 23—8 P. M., the church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

Friday, April 24—8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.

Sunday, April 26—10:30 A. M., morning prayer and tenth anniversary sermon, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector of the church. 3:30 P. M., anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the parish. Sermon by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Penn. 7:30 P. M., devotional service and sermon, by Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York City.

SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

THE CITY'S LIABILITY FOR ERRORS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—A CURIOUS CASE.

In April, 1871, Mrs. Bridget Tormey, then residing at No. 34 First street, was reported to the Board of Health as a small-pox patient, and, under direction of the proper officers, was removed to the Small-pox Hospital on the island. Both she and her husband protested that she did not have small-pox, and asked that a private physician be called to examine the case, but this request was refused. Arriving at the island, it was discovered there that she had measles only, and although she begged to be returned to her home, this was refused, the doctors telling her that though she had not small-pox, yet the Board of Health had sent her there as having it, and she must remain. After losing her clothes and money, as she claims, she was walked about half a mile through wet grass to the General Hospital, and sustained otherwise what she terms brutal treatment. On gaining her liberty she brought suit against the City to recover $10,000 damages. Yesterday a demurrer to the complaint, on behalf of the City, was agued before Judge Van Brunt in Supreme Court, special term.

Messrs. D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker, who appeared on behalf the City, argued that the City was not liable for any errors committed in the performance of their duties by its officials in matters from which the City derived no benefit; also, that though the Board of Health was nominally a department of the City, yet it was the creature of special legislation, acts independently of the City authorities, and is so far independent of the City Government as not to make the City liable for its acts.

Mr. George W. Wingate, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the act under which the removal of his client was caused, provided penalties for the violation of its provisions, which penalties, when collected, went into the City Treasury, and were applied in payment of the City debt, and that the City was interested in checking the spread of epidemics.

In reply, Mr. Dean urged that if there was any force in the preceding argument it meant that the City would be interested in a violation of its ordinances, whereas every one knew it was much more interested in their observation.

Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

HOLLY-TREE COFFEE-HOUSE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The regular meeting of the Women's Temperance Society of Brooklyn was held yesterday at the church corner of Pierrepont street and Monroe place, Mrs. Elwell, the President, presiding. Mrs. White reported that she had called on Mr. Moses Beach, as requested by the society, in reference to the Holly-tree Coffee-House Fund, asking what should be done to secure the consent of the stockholders to have the Women's Temperance Society take the money and open coffee-houses at once. Mr. Beach thought it necessary only to write to the stockholders and they would consent. Mrs. White and Mrs. Allen were then appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Beach and request him to make a statement at the public meeting next Tuesday night regarding the fund. A resolution was passed to invite the Excise Commissioners to attend the mass-meeting, and a resolution was also passed assuring the Commissioners that they would be supported in the discharge of their duties. The members of the society then informally considered the best plan of beginning the coffee-houses. The following notice was read at the meeting, after which it adjourned:

A mass-meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. Storrs' church, Tuesday, April 21, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. John Hall, D. D., Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Dr. J. Thomas, and Rev. Mr. Lansing will speak. The following gentlemen have consented to serve as Vice Presidents of the meeting: His Honor Mayor John W. Hunter, Eugene D. Berri, A. P. Higgins, Judge G. G. Reynolds, William Richardson, B. E. Hale, G. C. White, St. Clair McKelway, R. L. Wyckoff, D. W. Fish, S. B. Halliday, H. B. Spellman, J. J. Studwell, F. H. Harrison, D. G. Cartwright, and Augustus Storrs.

THE SPRAGUE TRIAL—A FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Ex-City Treasurer Cortlandt A. Sprague, of Brooklyn, with his counsel, Ex-Judge Edwin Moore and Mr. D. P. Barnard, held a consultation with District Attorney Rodman, yesterday morning, in the latter's office in the County Court-house. The object of the visit was to procure a later date than that heretofore agreed upon—the 22d—for Mr. Sprague's trial, a course necessitated by the fact that the professional engagements of Hon. Francis Kernan, who has been recently associated with the counsel for the defense, prevented his being in Brooklyn on the first-mentioned date. It was agreed that the case should not be called on Wednesday, the 22d, but that it should be set down peremptorily for the following Monday, the 27th. Some doubt being expressed by the District Attorney as to Judge Moore's ability to take up the cause on that day, Mr. Barnard remarked to Mr. Rodman: "You may assure the Judge that it will be only necessary to devote an hour to the trial, as by that time we will have knocked the bottom out of the prosecution tub, and then, of course, the whole thing will sink." Mr. Sprague was looking extremely well, and seemed in the best of spirits. In conversation he stated that he was not aware of having been afflicted to quite the extent that had been reported, although he had suffered extremely, and for two months had been seriously ill. He was rejoiced to get on his feet again, and now that he had done so he meant to stay there. He looked forward to his trial with complacency, and considered that the expectations of his counsel of a speedy acquittal were well founded, and would be realized.

THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE FRAUDS.

It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday that the experts engaged in examining the accounts of the Tax Office had discovered some fresh frauds of considerable magnitude. The rumor as it passed from mouth to mouth took all sorts of shapes, and, among others, that the evidence of fraud discovered involved men hitherto unsuspected, and that steps would at once be taken to cause their arrest. The officials, when questioned, were reticent, and from the members of the Board of Audit no positive information could be gained. It appears, however, that Mr. Seaman, the Tax Office expert, has developed a new phase of the frauds committed in that department, in which many prominent men are said to be involved. Up to the present time there has been found a system of erasures, of alterations in figures, of somebody apparently pocketing part of the money which the tax-payer supposed he was turning into the City Treasury. Now it is seen that a bold and wholesale plan has been at the same time followed; that for years the default and interest which had accumulated upon the unpaid bills of certain favored individuals cannot be accounted for. The sums found to be missing are said to have disappeared during the administrations of Ex-Collectors Badeau and Briggs.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 64, amounting to $41,970 48; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 6, amounting to $39,050 63; total, $81,021 11. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $6,382 80; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,156 68; collection of assessments and interest, $4,776 67; market rents, $173; water rents, $1,309 60; licenses, Mayor's Office, $66 50; fees and fines, District Courts, $27 50; total, $21,922 75.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the proposition of Mr. Robert C. Brown to clean all the paved and macadamized streets, and remove the ashes and garbage, in the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, for $2,000 per month was accepted, and the Chief Clerk was instructed to draw up the necessary papers for the signature of the contracting parties. The services of George A. Lambrecht, telegraph operator at Police Central Office, were dispensed with, and Ex-Capt. Joseph H. Petty was appointed in his place, at a salary of $800 per annum.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

The case of the contested will of Mrs. Harriet Douglass Cruger was continued, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The only witness examined was Mrs. Jane Darling. She was the attendant of the decedant, and testified to the infirm condition of her mistress for a year before her death. She was very violent in her manner, witness said, and during the night screamed continually, and called on her dead friends as if they were living. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday week.

THE WILL OF FLOYD SMITH.

The will of Floyd Smith, of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The testator leaves all his property, real and personal, in equal portions to his children—Catharine A., wife of Rev. Dr. Amos B. Beach; Juliet Emma, wife of Rev. Dr. Pierre T. Babbit; Elmira, wife of Charles D. Guidall; Angelica B., wife of George Shea; Matilda C., wife of Frank W. Brooks; Alice F., wife of Granville A. Menden; Floyd Smith, Jr., and A. Cushman Smith. The document was executed June 10, 1869.

WILL OF ELIZABETH SANDS.

The will of Elizabeth Sands, executed Feb. 11, last, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. Among the bequests left by the testatrix, the principal was that to James McLoughlin, an employe in her drug store, corner of Tenth street and Avenue C. She gave him the stock of the store and a black horse named "Phil," with $25 a month for the horse's support as long as he lives. She leaves also to her boarding-house keeper, Miss Ann W. Swift, $200. The bulk of the property is left to Florence Disbrow, the niece of the testatrix.

MARITAL INFELICITY.

THE TEMPLETON SHOOTING CASE.

DUNCAN D. TEMPLETON FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL—SENTENCE POSTPONED.

The trial of Duncan D. Templeton, son of Col. Templeton, of Nyack, N. Y., charged with shooting his wife, Ida Maude Templeton, on the 15th of November, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The friends of the prisoner were present in large numbers, and, as on the preceding days of the trial, appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Rollins, and the defense by Mr. John R. Townsend. The prisoner seemed anything but indifferent to the proceedings in which he played so prominent a part, and manifested a decided interest in the testimony, especially of those witnesses whose evidence was calculated to damage the defense set up.

Mr. Townsend, counsel for the defense, offered in evidence a letter from Mrs. Templeton to Mrs. Thayer to show that the prisoner was extremely jealous, and as tending to confirm the statement of Officer Gallagher that Mrs. Templeton told her husband that her pretty face would get her more money than he could give her. The letter was excluded. Edward Pearson, a farmer, who knew the prisoner for seven or eight years, described him as a nervous, wild fellow, full of foolish schemes, which he would forget next day, and, in opinion of witness, a crack-brained fellow generally, to whose conversation he had never paid much attention.

Officer John Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who guarded Templeton on the night of the shooting, testified that from 6 to 12 o'clock he sat outside the prisoner's cell door, in consequence of instructions received from the Captain. The prisoner kept talking to himself in an incoherent manner. Heard the prisoner say, "My God, what have I done? You know I would not hurt you." He complained bitterly of the cold, buttoned up his coat-collar, and begged witness to put more coals on the fire. The stove was red-hot, and perspiration was rolling off his face. Prisoner would repeat, "You know, my darling, I would not hurt you." He then got on his knees, and appeared to be praying. Prisoner then commenced to cry, and subsequently appeared to be addressing his child, saying that he would not hurt its mother. Prisoner continued to pray, dance, and talk incoherently during the night, and did not appear to know that witness was a police officer. Templeton attempted to beat his head against the cell-door on several occasions, calling out that he was going to do so, and was prevented by witness from doing himself harm. The prisoner did not recognize witness next morning as the officer who had been guarding him the previous night.

In cross-examination witness stated that he could not say whether the prisoner was feigning insanity or not.

This closed the testimony for the defense, with the exception of the medical testimony, which was reserved for a later period.

District Attorney Rollins, in rebuttal on the part of the prosecution, then called Mrs. Margaret C. Post, of No. 25 Beekman place, who testified that she had known Templeton and his wife at White Plains. The prisoner called at her house a few nights before the shooting; he told her the story of his wife's abandonment and showed her a letter written by him to his wife, which had been returned to him; on the back of the letter Mrs. Templeton had written an answer, accusing the prisoner of cruelty and infidelity; witness told him that if these statements of Mrs. Templeton were true, she could procure a divorce; witness replied that if his wife did not live with him he would shoot her, and on being reminded of the consequences of such an act, said that he would not be held responsible for his actions, as he was crazy, and had been so since his wife had left him. The prisoner accused his mother-in-law, Mrs. Babcock, of being a disreputable woman, and alluded to the ridiculous manner in which she was accustomed to dress. He said that he believed his wife had been induced by her mother to commit certain acts, and suspected that she was then living in a disreputable house in New-York; but, when interrogated as to her morals, said he believed she was a pure as an angel.

Gen. Thomas W. Conway, son-in-law of the last witness, said that the prisoner had told him three or four days before the shooting, that if he and his wife were to live apart, one of them should die. In his interviews with witness Templeton had used threats toward his wife when speaking of her separation from him. He had always conversed rationally, and conducted himself as a gentleman when speaking to witness, except when alluding to his mother-in-law, of whom he did not speak in complimentary terms.

John L. Oldfield swore that he had seen the prisoner on the Thursday previous to the shooting. He spoke of the separation from his wife, and said that he could not live apart from her. If she did not return to him, prisoner said, something terrible would occur, as he would have his wife or die.

Mrs. Templeton was recalled, and asked by District Attorney Rollins whether she had said to Templeton, immediately before the shooting, that her pretty face would bring her more money than he could give her, as testified by Officer Gallagher. The question was excluded by the Recorder, who stated that the purity of Mrs. Templeton's character had not been questioned by the defense. Mrs. Templeton stated that when the prisoner threatened her with serious consequences if she left him, and was reminded of the results, he said that his father's money would help him; that he could plead insanity, and that anybody could get out of the New-York courts. The immediate causes of her separation from her husband were persistent abuse, neglect to support, and intoxication. He had on several occasions slapped her on the face when she asked him for money, and on one occasion herself and baby had been for half a day without food or fire, until she had purchased those necessaries with money sent her by her mother. Witness had tried everything with her husband that a wife could, and had clung to him through poverty without murmuring. Her husband had ill-treated her two nights before she left him.

Sergt. Cass, of the Sixteenth Precinct, detailed what took place in the station-house on the day of the shooting. The question of District Attorney Rollins as to whether Gallagher had related in the station-house the expression of Mrs. Templeton about her pretty face, as sworn to by the officer, was excluded by the court. Sergt. Larney was called, but was not examined.

This closed the rebutting testimony for the prosecution.

Counsel for the defense called Dr. Moore, brother-in-law of Templeton, and asked him on what grounds the District Attorney had refused to admit the prisoner to bail. The question was ruled out.

Dr. Meredith Clymer, an expert on diseases of the mind, gave his definitions of constitutional diseases, nervousness, insanity, illusions, delusions, and hallucinations, and in reply to a long hypothetical question on the whole case, gave his opinion as to the state of mind of the prisoner at the time of the shooting. The doctor stated that he had examined the prisoner in the Tombs on the 4th of February, at the joint request of the prisoner's father and the District Attorney, and considered that Templeton was then of sound mind. This concluded the testimony on both sides. Mr. Townsend then addressed the jury in support of the theory that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the offense for which he was on trial.

District Attorney Rollins, in reply, reviewed the evidence at great length, and in the course of an exhaustive argument showed that the defense of insanity which had been attempted was too ridiculous to be credited by any twelve intelligent men. In conclusion he urged that in the interests of the administration of justice, and for the protection of the community, the prisoner should not be let loose on the world, to again attempt the life of his wife or anybody else, fortified by a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity.

Recorder Hackett charged the jury with his accustomed clearness, and after alluding to the frequency with which the insanity defense was set up, said that the only question for them to consider from the evidence was what the state of mind of the prisoner was at the time he shot his wife. The jury could find either of three verdicts. They could find a verdict of assault with intent to kill, or assault with intent to do bodily harm, if they believed that he fired the pistol and was conscious of what he was doing. If, on the contrary, they believed that he was insane at the moment of the shooting, they were bound to acquit the prisoner promptly.

The jury then retired, and after deliberating for half an hour returned a verdict of guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner, who heard the verdict unmoved, was remanded until Monday for sentence. The maximum penalty under the verdict is ten year's imprisonment in State Prison, with hard labor.

SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The case of E. S. Jaffray against the United States was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff and a jury. The suit was brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of money paid, under protest, as duty on a quantity of imported lace. The amount sought to be recovered is small, being only something over $1,000, but the case was regarded with interest by lace importers, as it is a test case. The question submitted to the jury was whether the article in question was silk lace, as claimed by the Government, on which there is a duty of sixty per cent., or thread lace, as claimed by the plaintiff, on which the rate of duty is only thirty per cent. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. They stood eight for the Government and four for plaintiff.

THE HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION.

The Helping Hand Association celebrated its ninth anniversary yesterday afternoon at the chapel of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth street. About 200 of the women assisted by the society were present and enjoyed a substantial dinner provided for them. The exercises consisted of singing, and addresses by Rev. J. Henry Berthelf, Pastor of the Mission; Dr. Mancius S. Hutton, of the Washington Square Dutch Reformed Church, and Mr. Ralph Wells. The purpose of this institution is to advance the moral and social condition of poor women, who are debarred in many ways from obtaining livelihood open to others; to provide them with and instruct them in sewing, for which the association pays them twelve cents an hour for three hours' work per week. The number of women admitted into the mission during the past year was 341, of which number 244 were Protestants, 91 Catholics, and 6 claiming adherence to no particular denomination. The earnings of the women are not paid to them in cash, but in groceries and other articles. The total earnings during the past year amount to $2,098 69. Mrs. Howland, formerly a very active member of the association, but now sojourning in India, has informed them in a late letter that she has it under consideration to establish a Helping Hand Association there for the benefit of the Hindoo women, on the same plan adopted by the New-York Helping Hand Association. The instruction of the women in the art of sewing will be one of her chief objects.

THE EULING CONSPIRACY.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION—DISCHARGE OF FINCK, THE UNDERTAKER, ON BAIL.

Ernest Bagnicki, alias Dr. Euling, Louisa Germs, and Charles Finck, charged with attempting to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, were brought up for examination before Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday. The proceedings were opened by counsel for the prisoners asking for the decision of the court regarding the validity of the policy issued by the company. Justice Morgan decided that the policy was valid. Detective Tilley then detailed the arrest of the prisoners. He was about stating the substance of the various confessions made by the prisoners at the Central Office, when counsel for Louisa Germs objected, claiming that the statements were involuntary and made while under duress. The detective, however, stated that Louisa Germs made a voluntary statement, the substance of which has been already published in THE TIMES, and this statement was admitted as evidence.

Martin Wallace, a grave-digger attached to the Union Cemetery, was next examined. He identified the coffin as the one he exhumed by order of Mr. Taber, the Examiner of the company.

Mr. Benjamin F. Beekman, President of the company, was next examined, and testified at length as to the receipt of the proofs of death and the statement of Euling "that the poor girl should be left to sleep in peace," and that her body should not be exhumed. Mr. Beekman was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoners regarding the custom of his company in insuring joint lives, and his motives in appearing as prosecutor. Detective Heidelberg of the Central Office, testified similarly to Detective Tilley, and detailed the statements made by the prisoners while under arrest.

On motion of counsel, Finck was released on $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished by his brother, James W. Finck. The examination will be resumed on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock.

THE MURDER OF PHILIP R. HOWARD.

GILLIGAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE, AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

The most intense interest was manifested yesterday in the case of Gilligan, on trial at North Hempstead for the murder of Philip Reid Howard. The court-room, even at the early hour at which proceedings were commenced, was densely packed. The prisoner, as on the day previous, was accompanied by his wife and children, and was apparently unconcerned as to the result of the trial. He was cross-examined at some length by District Attorney Downing. He had been in the habit, he said, of gunning on the meadows for some years past, and had not been interfered with. Howard, he admitted, at one time fell back, but it was, he insisted, for the purpose of coming at him another way. He was examined minutely as to the position of the parties when the shooting took place, and finally acknowledged that Howard was going toward his house when the encounter occurred. In his explanations Gilligan exhibited a pen-and-ink diagram of the premises, prepared by himself, which he insisted upon referring to, instead of the one in the hands of the District Attorney. His general statements did not vary materially from those of Lennen.

The defense then introduced several witnesses to testify as to Gilligan's character, and testimony in rebuttal was brought forward by the prosecution.

This closed the evidence, and Ex-Judge Morris summed up the case for the defense in a speech lasting an hour and a half, reviewing the evidence minutely, and claiming that no premeditation had been shown, as was necessary under the law to convict of murder in the first degree.

District Attorney Downing summed up for the people in a speech of an hour's duration. He characterized the testimony of Lennen and Gilligan as false and conflicting; contended that the motive for the crime was "pure cussedness," and insisted that deliberation was shown by the fact that two shots were fired.

Judge Barnard then charged the jury. He explained the points of the law bearing upon the case. In order to prove murder in the first degree, four things must be shown: First, that the man was dead; second, that he must have been killed by Patrick Gilligan; third, there must have been premeditation and deliberation; and, fourth, the killing must not have been justifiable under the law. The first two facts are clear. As to the third, it was for the jury to find out whether there was deliberation, even for an instant. As to the fourth, the jury must find whether the killing was done in self-defense. The Judge then explained the character of murder in the second degree, and instructed the jury that they must decide without fear of consequences.

The jury retired at 11:45, and were absent about two hours when they returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

District Attorney Downing moved for immediate sentence. Gilligan was ordered to stand up, and did so, smiling, having very little emotion. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was fifty years of age; born in Ireland; by occupation a carpenter; could not read or write; was never in prison before, and had nothing to say, except that he was innocent of the charge.

Judge Barnard then made a few feeling remarks to the prisoner, discanting upon the enormity of his crime, and said that there was not a shadow of doubt but that the verdict of the jury was fully sustained by the evidence. He then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for life, at hard labor, and Gilligan was removed from the room in charge of the Sheriff.

It was understood that the jury on the first ballot stood four for conviction, for murder in the first degree, and the only point that prevented the finding of that verdict was the rule as to premeditation under the new law.

WALL STREET NOTES.

The stock market was very active yesterday, and the bears made a most determined effort to reduce the price of all stocks. Their attention seemed, however, to be chiefly confined to Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Rock Island. Jay Gould is short of Pacific Mail, and, consequently, no one was surprised yesterday to see his organ making another effort to deteriorate the value of the company's stock. An ex-official of Erie is also in Albany endeavoring to induce the Assembly to appoint a committee to inquire into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, but he has as yet been unable to obtain the support of any member of the Legislature. The stock yesterday fell from 45 to 42$\frac{1}{8}$, but after two o'clock it advanced steadily, and closed at 44. Western Union declined from 74$\frac{5}{8}$ to 72$\frac{7}{8}$, but afterward rallied and closed at 74$\frac{3}{8}$. Erie rose to 37, then declined to 36$\frac{1}{4}$, and at the close stood at 36$\frac{3}{4}$. Rock Island reached 98$\frac{3}{8}$; the lowest figure was 97$\frac{3}{4}$, and it closed at 98$\frac{1}{8}$. Harlem showed some weakness, it having fallen from 127 to 125$\frac{7}{8}$. Other stocks declined from one to two per cent. toward noon, but gradually recovered, and at 3 o'clock the prices were not much under the highest figures of the day. ....The Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Line, arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, with 220 passengers and a full cargo of freight. The Japan left Hong Kong on the 13th instant for San Francisco, with full freights and passengers. She will be due in San Francisco May 18....The Tybee is to be sold on Saturday, the 25th instant, to secure the indebtedness of the Samana Bay Company to Paul N. Spofford, Gardner S. Spofford, and Clinton Hunter, who hold a mortgage on the Tybee, dated 9th April, 1873.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held yesterday, Wm. A. Booth presiding, reports from the various lodging-houses, schools, and Western emigration agents were read. During the past month three companies, numbering 425 persons, were sent West. At the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, 97 lodgings and 2,347 meals were furnished, and 78 girls were provided with employment. The Eleventh Ward Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh street, furnished 2,154 meals and 1,890 lodgings during the month. The Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth street, sheltered 2,237 persons, and 3,387 meals were given to lodgers. At the lodging-house No. 327 Rivington street 4,247 meals were supplied and 2,239 persons were provided with lodgings.

DEATH IN THE LAMP.

Mrs. Frederica Gardner, wife of John Gardner, who resides at No. 357 Grand street, Jersey City died at an early hour yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained by being burned Wednesday night. She and her husband, on going to bed that night, left a lighted kerosene-oil lamp standing by the bedside and some time during the night they were awakened by smoke and flames which they discovered emanating from the bed on which they had been sleeping. Mrs. Gardner fainted with fright, and before her husband, who was almost equally frightened, could rescue her she was frightfully burned about the upper part of the body. Her sufferings were so excruciating that she prayed for death to come to her relief. It was subsequently ascertained that the kerosene lamp burst and set fire to the bed.

BROOKLYN ANNEXATION.

PROTEST OF TAX-PAYERS.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE—ADDRESS TO MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

A large deputation of tax-payers called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday for the purpose of indorsing his views in relation to the annexation of Brooklyn and the completion of the bridge which is to connect the two cities. The Mayor's opposition to both projects led to a general discussion among many influential owners of real estate, and they resolved to sustain his action, and co-operate with him in an organized effort to defeat both measures.

The deputation having been introduced to the Mayor, Mr. Llewellyn F. Barry, one of the members, stated that a meeting of tax-payers was held in the morning at No. 5½ Pine street, and that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been reported with favor by a committee of the Legislature to unite the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn under one Government; and,

Whereas, We, the undersigned tax-payers and owners of real estate in the City of New-York, deem such a measure to be injurious to its best interests, on account of the increased taxation which must ensue if the union be consummated, from the fact that by the union the principal cost of the Brooklyn Bridge will fall upon this City; now, therefore, we protest against the said proposed union for the reasons heretofore stated.

Resolved, That if the credit of the City is to be loaned to any transit scheme, it ought to be given to its own inhabitants (who are to pay the tax) to enable them to reach their own homes with comfort and rapidity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to his Honor, the Mayor, for his admirable communication to the Senate Committee on Cities in opposition to the loaning of the City's credit to build said bridge.

Resolved, That we request that the bill now pending before the Legislature be referred back to the Committee on Cities, in order that a hearing may be had at an early day in opposition thereto.

LLEWELLYN F. BARRY, President.

JOSEPH H. GODWIN, Secretary.

Mr. Barry then presented the following address to the Mayor in behalf of the meeting:

To His Honor, Mayor Havemeyer:

The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, respectfully address you in support of the position you have taken against the union of New-York and Brooklyn into one city. The measure has been advocated upon general arguments too vague to rely upon or to advert to the practical questions upon which it should be decided. These present serious and fundamental objections.

1. Starting from the business section of each city on the East River, the residence section of each stretches out in opposite directions year by year, growing further apart in miles and in hours. This divergence separates the social life of the people of the two cities. Each has its own parks, improvements, institutions, and places of public gatherings. The people of one do not traverse and are not acquainted with the other. This divergence will increase, and does not present a case of vital and social union. This objection is not overcome by the fact that a small proportion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn have daily business relations with this City.

2. The hardest political problem in this country is the right form of municipal administration. The history of each of those cities shows that each is in a condition of permanent unrest, change, and revolution in the theory of government, and of incapable, improvident, or corrupt administration. This difficulty will be doubled by uniting two such cities under one government, each now, and for its whole existence, having a different and unsatisfactory charter and laws.

3. The officers of the two cities are now clogged with details and unable to take hold of the broad and general measures upon which the prosperity of each depends.

In all the various internal departments the administration would, even after the union, continue to be distinct, substantially as it is now. Nothing would be gained for the people by the general administration which would result. It would be broken by discordant interests, both at home and at Albany. It would be more inefficient than either of them now is, and all the evils that now embarrass them would be increased.

Signed, Llewellyn F. Barry, Cyrus Clark, Joseph H. Godwin, Benjamin A. Willis, J. A. Edgar, Abraham Scholle, Lorraine Freeman, George Hobart Smith, Jacob Scholle, Wm. H. Raynor, J. Mansfield Davis, A. L. Mordecai, E. M. Freeman, John W. Pierson, Charles McRae, George W. Carleton, H. T. Livingston, Griffith Rowe, Albert Tilt, J. R. Brown, Charles F. Livermore, Edgar Williams, Benjamin F. Raynor, Wm. Lalor, James H. Gillis, James H. Welsh, M. O. Monroe, Mark Eidlitz, Samuel Cohen, Edward Dobbs, A. Van Valkenberg, Isaac Lockwood, Harillah M. Smith, Levi Goldenberg, A. J. Felter, Pliny Wilson, A. S. Dickman, James Webb, Wm. R. Stewart, John H. Power, and James Smith.

Mayor Havemeyer, in reply, said he heartily concurred with the sentiments in the resolutions. He believed New-York had as much as she could do to take care of herself. It seemed to him that it would be better for the two cities to remain as they are than to be united as proposed. He was aware that the annexation business had become very fashionable. They had just taken a part of Westchester County into this City, and that would do for the present.

A delegate remarked that Westchester annexation was a fixed fact, and they did not desire to object to it.

The Mayor resumed by stating that he had no objection to bridges, provided they could be made to pay directly or indirectly the amounts expended in their construction. There was a bridge between Covington and Cincinnati. There was some reason for the outlay on that bridge, for beyond Cincinnati there was an immense tract of country which could be utilized. That, however, was not the case in regard to the Brooklyn Bridge, because they could not travel more than five miles in Brooklyn without seeing the ocean. Some time ago they erected the Loew Bridge on Broadway and Fulton street, to prevent persons who desired to cross from getting mud on their boots and clothes, but he never saw any person on that bridge except countrymen. The people did not cross it, and it was finally taken down. It seemed to him that one of the objects of the Brooklyn Bridge was to make the lots around Prospect Park valuable. The Mayor then stated that he had received a communication from Demas Barnes, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, indorsing his views.

Mr. Griffith Rowe here suggested that the great elevation of the bridge would make it generally disadvantageous.

Another delegate remarked that if New-York taxes were seven per cent. they could afford to annex Brooklyn, so as to make the latter city share our burdens, but he thought if the rate was as high as that Brooklyn would oppose annexation.

Mayor Havemeyer then said that he was happy to see so large a gathering of owners of property, and he hoped they would go to work earnestly in opposing the projects to which they were hostile. He could do but little of himself, but he would do all in his power.

A delegate here stated that but for the inclement weather, the deputation would have been swelled by hundreds.

Mayor Havemeyer said he was sure the sentiments of the assemblage were held by property owners generally, but they should go to work earnestly. He would recommend them to appoint a committee of five to proceed to Albany to oppose the bills.

The deputation instantly adopted this suggestion by appointing the following committee: L. F. Barry, Cyrus Clarke, Wm. R. Stewart, Joseph H. Godwin, and Jonathan Edgar. Mayor Havemeyer also said that he would communicate with the Legislature on the subject. The deputation then retired.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS IN JAPAN.

A letter from Japan in the *Cologne Gazette* says that the religious question, which is an increasing topic of discussion among the Japanese, has again been brought before the public by a memorandum issued by two officials of the religious department. The memorandum begins by pointing out that Japan has made such immense progress that her civilization and commerce are equal to those of Europe, but that in religious matters she still hesitates between Buddhism and Christianity. It therefore proposes that public disputations should be organized between Buddhist and Shinto priests on one side, and Christian preachers on the other. Each of these disputations would take place on a specified subject, to be agreed upon beforehand by the contending parties. The speeches would be taken down by short-hand writers, and published in several languages, and an interval of ten days would elapse between one disputation and the next. By these means, the memorandum continues, the world would be able to decide which religion is the true one, and make its choice accordingly. The expenses of the proposed disputations would be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the short-hand reports.

THE NEW CHAPEL FOR YALE.

The plans for the new chapel for Yale, at New-Haven, Conn., are not yet completed in every detail, but will be soon. The cellar will be ready for the masons shortly. The building, which will cost about $120,000, will be a handsome addition to the fine buildings of Yale and of the city. The New-Jersey stone, the kind of which Durfee Hall is built, will be the material used. The structure will immediately adjoin Farnam Hall, and extend to near the outer wall of Durfee Hall, and the chapel proper will have large seating capacity. It will take a year to complete the work. The project of having memorial windows commemorative of distinguished sons of Yale is favorably discussed. The chapel will face inward, and the inside front will be in keeping with the general elegant character of the structure.

THE SUICIDE OF GEN. VON GABLENZ.

The full particulars of the late Gen. Von Gablenz's embarrassments, which led to the melancholy act of despair which ended his life, have now, says the London *Echo*, become known. The General's liabilities amounted to between 60,000 florins and 70,000 florins. Great indignation is felt in Vienna at the fact of this valued servant of the State being left to meet his sad fate unfriended and alone, while help was readily afforded to others of the nobility who had engaged in rash speculation, and who might have been better spared. It is said that the Emperor participates in this regret. But it would have been difficult to assist Gen. Von Gablenz, seeing that he kept the secret strictly to himself.

THE CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

BOSTON, April 17.—An informal meeting of the Boston stockholders in the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad was held yesterday, at which the President presented a report of the Sloane investigation, and a vote was passed looking toward rendering the stock held in the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad available as assets.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM

EXPOSURE OF "RING" FRAUDS.

THE SOCIETY ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY—STEALINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES—TOTAL DEBT OF THE INSTITUTION, $184,169 65.

On Easter Sunday collections were taken up in all the Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn in behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, which had appealed to the public for aid on the Sunday previous. In the course of his sermon at the cathedral on Palm Sunday, Bishop Loughlin, who has been known for years to have condemned, in common with a large number of Roman Catholics, the manner in which the affairs of the Orphan Asylum Society have been managed, took occasion to give expression to his views on the subject, and called attention to the deplorable condition in which the accounts of the institution were kept. This public action of the Bishop is easily explained when it is stated that the society is on the verge of bankruptcy, being liable for over $170,000, with no perceptable means of payment. By reason of these liabilities the property of the society can be at any moment seized, and a thousand helpless orphans turned homeless on the streets. It is in order to avert, if possible, so dreadful a calamity as this that the Bishop has taken such decided action, and invoked the aid of his coreligionists in the matter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

The charter for the first Roman Catholic Asylum, which was granted in 1834, provided for the establishment of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, the directors of which, elected annually, were to be under the direction of the Bishop. The society prospered until the close of the rebellion, when it was found necessary to build a new male asylum, and for that purpose a tract of land was purchased between Albany and Troy avenues, at a cost of $35,000. The cost of the new buildings was estimated at $150,000, and it was expected that they would be finished within a year. Twenty-five thousand persons assisted at the laying of the corner-stone, and a large collection was taken up.

ANOTHER NEW COURT-HOUSE JOB.

An investigation into the affairs of this building job discloses a system of mismanagement, if not of robbery, comparable only to the infamous new Court-house job which formed the basis of all the stealing brought home to the Tweed Ring. A certain clique, comprising a small minority of the members, assumed control of the society, and year after year their names appear in the lists of officers and Directors, with very little change in the order. The Emerald Association, the Emerald Club, the Catholic Library Association, (since defunct,) the Mechanics' Exchange, and various other organizations were formed, all meeting in the same place, all officered by the same men as the Orphan Asylum Society, and all working together. Conspicuous among the names which appear every year as officers are those of Thomas Carrol, Francis Curran, Francis Turner, Thomas Kelly, Edward Rorke, E. O'Keefe, John F. Hennessy, and half a dozen more. Chauncey Felt furnished the coal; Roberts & Collins, of Water street, the flour; J. H. Braun, of Washington Market, the produce, and Ressequie, of Kent avenue, Brooklyn, the lumber, which have been used in the asylums during the period mentioned. Except in 1869, Rorke never deigned to make his accounts known before the end of the year.

The honest members of the society strove to break up the ring, but found themselves overruled. The elections were carried by the aid of the outside organizations, and their opponents possessed the Bishop's ear so completely that complaints were useless. The building of the new asylum was given out by days' work. "Bill" Turner, a brother of Francis, was appointed Superintendent at an annual salary, and all the aged, indigent, and lazy relatives, and constituents of the ring were saddled upon the new institution in one capacity or another.

HOW THE MONEY WENT.

The funds disappeared rapidly, and mortgage after mortgage was raised on the unfinished edifice until they amounted to $60,000. This state of affairs continued until the Spring of 1869, when the friends of reform, by a liberal use of the ring tactics, turned the tables, and carried the election. Up to this time, although a year had elapsed, only the left wing of the building had been raised to the third story, and it was resolved not to build a fourth story. The remainder of the work was then let out by contract to the lowest bidder. The left wing being roofed, the orphans were removed thither, the Bishop detailing the Sisters of St. Joseph to take charge of them. All this had not been accomplished without a struggle. The ring fought bitterly for their lost prerogatives, and threw all possible obstacles in the way of the reform directors' plans. In the following year the ring again assumed, and still hold, office. They at once resumed their old tricks, and devised the method of allowances for "extra work." The expenditures for this "extra work" have been twice or three times in excess of the amounts of the contracts. Such, briefly, are the causes which have led to the present impending disaster. They are more fully set forth in extracts from the annual reports of the society given below, which the writer had the utmost difficulty in obtaining. The officers of the society claimed that no copies of them were in their possession or in that of the association. None of the Roman Catholic papers could supply them. It was learned at the offices that the meetings of the society are private, and that the Secretary usually sends round a report of the election, written by himself, which the editors publish without question. Finally, the Secretary of State was applied to, but he returned answer that none of the reports were on file in his office.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The annual statement issued in 1865 begins by announcing that the Directory, on assuming office, found the society "in a very flourishing condition." In 1864, the total receipts were $39,067 62, and the total expenses, $37,688 61, leaving a balance on hand of $1,379 01 above all liabilities. This was the year in which the new asylum was commenced, but it does not appear from the report issued in that year what amount of money, if any, was expended for the work done. Except the items of maintenance of the male and female asylums, ($16,548 26 and $18,864 07, respectively,) no details are given. As, however, there is a balance of $2,276 28 otherwise unaccounted for, it is fair to presume that this was the sum which the "excavation of a portion of the grounds" mentioned in the succeeding report cost. The report of 1866 states that on the 5th of November, 1865, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, and that during the year the foundation, cellar, and basement walls had been built and two tiers of beams laid. The cost is not given, but there was paid "on account of building new asylum" $21,396 41. The receipts from all sources in 1865 were $60,792 57, and the cost of maintaining both asylums $39,724 23, leaving an apparent deficit of $328 07. None of the details are to hand for this year, either. It may be well to notice in passing that the cost for maintenance increased nearly $8 per capita over 1864. In the latter year it averaged a fraction over $51 62, while in 1865 it was a little over $57 25, making an aggregate increase of over $4,000. This is remarkable, because the close of the war in 1865 sent prices of provisions, which were at their highest in 1864, down to a reasonable level, and the cost of maintenance per capita should have been very much less. The association maintained 208 boys and 478 girls in 1864, and 208 boys and 487 girls in 1865.

TAKING A FRESH START.

On March 20, 1866, the ground of the old asylum was sold at public auction for $15,563 47, and at the beginning of the year a loan of $10,000 was effected from a Mr. Eitele on bond and mortgage. The total receipts, according to the report of 1867, amounted to $69,636 94, and the total expenditures to $61,211 74. Of this, $21,317 22 was spent on the new asylum. The Treasurer furnishes the following items:

P. Casey, contractor	$2,529 09
Creighton & Ward, brown stone	3,444 25
Lumber, framing, &c	1,332 12
Masons and laborers	9,612 43
Brick, lime, and cement	1,684 89
Blue stone	1,352 50
Water, sewer, hose, &c	935 82
P. C. Keely, architect	200 00
Ladders, horses, tools, &c	137 25
Sundries	88 87

Again the cost of maintenance was increased over the previous year—this time by $3 per capita. The figures are: Maintenance, $39,894 52; female, $21,479 09; male, $16,588 35; girls, 507; boys, 202. Average per head—Male, $80 52; female, $40 50. In the report for 1867, (issued in 1868,) no mention whatever is made of receipts, except an allusion to the handsome balance on hand at the beginning of the year, which should be $8,425 20. The expenditures were $82,283 55. The orphans consisted of 218 boys and 510 girls. The average cost per head was: Boys, $80 12; girls, $47 92. This was a still further increase of $4 per head over 1866, of $7 per head over 1865, and of $13 per head over 1864. In 1868 a mortgage of $35,000 was raised by the society on the building from the Emigrant Savings Bank of New-York. Including this, the total receipts amounted to $84,678 46. Mr. Eitele's mortgage of $10,000 was paid off, leaving $74,678 46. The other details of expenditures given in the Treasurer's report are as follows:

Bills audited, not paid	$16,804 41
Bills not audited, estimated at	10,000 00
Unpaid total	$26,804 41
Building account	32,553 95
All, including maintenance	74,622 98
Balance in hands of Treasurer	55 48

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is noticeable that "the items" of maintenance are suspiciously slurred over for the first time. It is, therefore, impossible to arrive at any correct data as to whether there was a still further increase in the per capita cost or not. The aggregate expense can be readily ascertained by subtracting the total paid for building, &c., from the "whole, including maintenance." It is $42,069 03, or $2,154 51 more than the total of the previous year, when there were 709 children in the asylums.

There seems to have been a dispute over the figures in making up the report of 1869, the Secretary and Treasurer (Rorke) disagreeing as to the amount expended, the decrepancy amounting to over $17,000. It is uncertain whether or not any report was issued. This was the year in which it appears that Francis Curran was awarded the contract to finish the mason work of one wing at $12,285. Francis Turner bid for the carpenter work at $13,495, and John King at $12,850. The contract was awarded to King. Roger Gilligan bid for the plastering $3,154, but afterward demanded $600 additional, and the contract was given to Patrick Doyle at $4,400. On July 27, 1869, the society got an additional $25,000 from the Emigrant Savings Bank on bond and mortgage, making $60,000 in all on the new asylum.

WHERE THE EXTRA WORK BEGAN.

The report for 1870 sets forth that on taking office the Directors found unpaid bills to the amount of $6,459 77. The receipts for that year footed up $63,806 63, and the expenses were $83,387 13. This leaves a deficit of $19,530 56, supposing the unpaid bills of the previous year to have been settled. The report promises that the greater portion of this indebtedness will be liquidated by an appropriation voted by the State Assembly, ($10,000,) and by the association's share of the charity bill of 1870, ($6,432 75.) It adds that the $28,708 for building was used in "building up and covering in the unfinished wing of the new Male Asylum." In the report for 1871 the Directors make the unpaid bills at the beginning of the year $19,380, which is $200 56 less than a calculation based on their own figures comes to. For instance: Expenses, 1870, $83,387 19; receipts, 1870, $63,806 63; difference, $19,580 56. The receipts for 1871 were $71,825 60, and the expenses, $69,013 09. If these figures are correct there should be a balance in the treasury of $3,432 51. On the other hand the report of 1872 says that "the present Board of Managers, after a careful and thorough examination of the financial condition of the society, found the indebtness of the society on March 25, 1872, to be $109,400 11." The receipts, including the charity bill, and the special State appropriation mentioned in the report of 1870, were $64,751 90, and $1,300 credited to the Emerald Association, but not footed up in the total. The expenses aggregated $64,716 49, leaving a balance on hand of $35 41, and bills still unpaid to the amount of $30,000, which, taken together with the mortgage, makes a total of $90,000 still owed by the society.

RECAPITULATION.

1864-5	$2,276 28	1869-70	$980 58
1865-6	21,396 41	1870-1	23,323 00
1866-7	21,317 22	1871-2	18,922 32
1867-8	35,902 98	1872-3	19,360 72
1868-9	32,553 95		

Total	$176,038 46
Interest, (so far as reported)	8,400 00
Note to Long Island Bank, (not included in Building Account)	4,000 00
Unpaid bills	30,000 00
Cost of ground	35,000 00
Grand total	$253,438 46
Original estimated cost of ground, building, &c., less estimated cost of fourth story	125,000 00
Excess	$128,438 46

It will be noticed that the "large sums" collected during previous years are nowhere accounted for. In his search for figures the writer vainly attempted to obtain possession of the books of the society, and was compelled to lay his plans and work them out in secret. After he had succeeded in securing the Secretary's record he could make neither head nor tail of its contents, and when he returned it to its place in the society's safe he was but little wiser than before he began to peruse it. In his search for information he found some specimens of the method of book-keeping adopted by the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, which entirely prove the truth of the charges set forth in this article. The figures and dates of payment of the various items to Curran, King, Doyle, O'Keefe, Blake, Kelly, and others of the "Ring," retaken from the books of the society, are in the possession of THE TIMES, but cannot be printed for want of space. They can, however, be produced at any moment, should the truth of the charges be questioned. It is sufficient to state that the expenditures from 1868 to 1873 appear, from the society's minutes, to amount to only $72,420 43, while in the annual reports for the same period they are made to aggregate $100,525 57, making a difference of $28,095 14. In regard to "extra work," the figures show that while the expenditures under the contracts of 1869 only amounted to $37,046 22, the sum of $55,544 82 was paid for "extra work," although a visit to the institution failed to show that a single day's extra work had been performed, or that the architect's original plans had been departed from. Indeed, the truth is that the building and its surroundings, as at present seen, do not come up to the intentions of the original projectors. Mother Baptista states that the building is in bad repair and the roof leaky, and, although the Directors have been notified of these facts, they have not condescended to visit the institution during the past year.

WHAT THE REPORT MEANS.

To the casual glance which most Catholics bestowed upon it, the report read last Sunday would make it appear that a debt of $49,169 65 is due, and that this is the subject of small alarm to the managers. A little analysis, however, based upon the other facts, shows that things have grown enormously worse during the past year. In the first place, the Secretary makes a point of the large number of admissions into the asylum during the year. He says nothing about the extraordinary number of discharges. A very simple sum in subtraction will give a total increase of only thirty-three in the number of orphans, just about the average since 1864. The floating debt—"bills audited and unpaid"—has been increased during the year from $30,000 to $49,169 65, an increase of $19,169 65, or about fifty per cent. Among the expenditures is $11,468 44. "on account of building and repairs." This sum, together with the mortgage, interest, and the increase of floating debt, added to the total expenditure up to 1873, gives the total amount paid for building the new Male Asylum, up to date, as $288,276 55, the original estimate being $125,000.

They also increased the amount paid for "extra work" since 1869 by $86,182 91. It will thus be seen that while the legitimate expenses for completing the building since 1869 amount to only $37,046 22, the "extra work" dodge has rolled up $86,182 91, or a great deal more than twice as much. And the building is not yet finished. The story about the "financial crisis, which has reduced the income during the past year $11,000," is apparently a deliberate misstatement. Taking away the special State appropriation passed in 1871 and received in 1872, ($10,000,) and the State Charity bill, ($6,432 75,) the other, or regular, income of the society has increased $5,424 21. The promise that the funds heretofore used for building purposes, will hereafter be applied exclusively to the support of the children and the absorption of the society's indebtedness seems a little premature in face of the fact that the asylum is by no means finished.

The total debt of the society now stands thus:

Mortgage Male Asylum	$60,000 00
Mortgage Female Asylum	75,000 00
Floating debt	49,169 65
Total	$184,169 65

A MODEL CONTRACTOR.

Curran's contract specified that he was to be permitted to use the trimmed stone already on the ground, and that in case there should not be enough of it, he was to furnish whatever more would be necessary. In the meantime the fourth story was obliterated from the original plan, and a quantity of stone was left over—some say as much as 3,000 loads. Curran began to cart it away to the corner of Brooklyn avenue and St. Mark's place, where he used it in the construction of two handsome private residences. Sister Baptista protested, but Curran paid no heed, and she complained to the society. The Board of Directors took action, and passed a resolution to the effect that Curran had no right to the stone. The Bishop, when appealed to, ordered Sister Baptista to allow Curran to take the stone, thus overriding the authority of the Board of Directors. Yet, when the writer questioned him in regard to these charges against the society, he angrily refused to say a word on the subject. This stone cost the society ten shillings per load. A hundred loads of sand remaining after the completion of the mason work were also seized upon by Curran, but he was subsequently compelled to allow $40 for them out of his bill. Curran superintended the building before the time of the contracts as one of the Building Committee. It is also alleged that Curran's bill for grading the asylum yard was five cents per foot more than his contract called for.

THE MAINTENANCE QUESTION.

In regard to the cost of maintenance, the members of the Society plead their poverty as an excuse for paying exorbitant prices for provisions. They say that they are compelled to ask for long credit, and must expect to pay interest. This branch of the management is in the hands of a supply committee, consisting of three members, who are authorized to buy everything except clothing. Sister Constantia, the Superioress of the Female Asylum, erected the handsome edifice over which she presides, entirely by her own exertions. Not one cent has she received toward it until this Winter, when the society paid a portion of the interest on her mortgage of $75,000. She has also clothed the children out of the proceeds of her House of Industry. The only expense the society has been at in maintaining the female orphans has been the cost of provisions.

THE SOCIETY'S ASSETS.

An officer of the Orphan Society assured the writer that in the last "Finance Committee" were two men who can neither read nor write. "The society's accounts," said Sister Baptista, "are never correct." The assets of the society are as follows:

Male Orphan Asylum (Albany avenue and St. Mark's place) estimated worth	$100,000
Industrial School, Congress and Clinton streets	10,000
Female Orphan Asylum (Willoughby avenue, between Yates and Lewis)	100,000
House, No. 214 Jay street	4,000
Hickey Estate (Rockaway and Madison, New-York)	15,000
Total	$229,000

The State support has been withdrawn, and several other sources of revenue upon which the society depended have been cut off. Peake, Opdyke & Co., of this City, have recovered a judgment against them of over $3,000, and several other suits for money overdue are pending. So poor are they that the Bishop was compelled to purchase Winter clothing for the male orphans last Fall out of his own means. In the face of all this the Ring are now making a last effort to secure perpetual power over the future funds should the generous public extricate the orphans from their difficulties.

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

That an investigation is needed is fully proved by the facts and figures presented here, and that Bishop Loughlin is of this opinion is evident from the fact of his retaining and disposing of all the funds which now accrue to the society. As Sister Baptista expressed it, "I would not like to impugn the honesty of any of those gentlemen, but I can not understand why they are at such pains—even using dishonest means—to obtain control of an institution like this if they be honest; it cannot but be a burden. I think, to say the least, that the resources of the society could be much better managed." Conversation with a large number of the most intelligent and influential Roman Catholics of Brooklyn also disclosed the fact that a full investigation into the affairs of the Orphan Asylum Society is looked upon by them as due to the public.

PRISON WHISKY.

THE STORY OF THE STILL IN SING SING PRISON.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* tells the following story in relation to the alleged running of a whisky-still in Sing Sing Prison, rumors of the existence of which have before appeared in print:

"The distiller was a convict named John Short. In 1867 he was convicted in Richmond County of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. His term being lessened by good behavior, he was discharged on the 24th of March last. He says that after he got to Sing Sing he behaved so well that he was put to work under one of the hall keepers, and employed in cleaning up rooms, &c. Perceiving that there was a chance to make money, he smuggled in such articles as sugar, coffee, teas, tobacco, cigars, &c, and made large profits upon them. For a long time he had heard the convicts lamenting that they could not obtain any liquor, although they were willing to pay any price for a drink. Then this man Short obtained all the materials for a still, being aided by a convict and a keeper. He procured barley from bags brought to the dock on a steam-boat, and with it manufactured the whisky, selling it to the convicts. He ran the still night and day, selling seventeen quarts a day, getting $16 a gallon for it. He said the keeper who was in with him, but whose name he would not disclose, made piles of money; so much, in fact, that he was able to build a four-story house with the profits. This still was started under the administration of Warden Nelson. When Short left the prison he said he took $6,443 with him, all made out of the whisky trade. As fast as he sold the whiskey he sent his share of the money to a friend in Sing Sing. A large part of it, however, he sewed up in the lining of his undershirt, which was his own property. He paid to the keeper and the men who helped sell the whisky more money than he got himself. The first year after he started he sold $30 worth per day. Short concluded his information on the subject as follows:

'There was no difficulty in getting all the barley I wanted, as large quantities are used in the soup, and the steam-boat brings up numerous bagsful every week. It was easy to slip up when nobody was looking, rip a hole in a bag of barley, and fill the pails in a few minutes. Nobody thought of looking to see what was in the pails, so there was no trouble in carrying the barley into the store-room. I used two large tubs belonging to the prison to make mash in. They were wash-tubs. Sometimes I sat up all night making whisky. Next morning I was weak and felt bad. The doctor couldn't tell what was the matter, but said that my constitution was delicate, and ordered out door exercise. Of course I knew what the trouble was; but it helped me, as it gave me the privilege of the grounds, and I could get all the barley I wanted. I tell you, sir, the whisky I made was of the very best quality. No man could take two glasses of it without water. Sometimes the convicts would get drunk, and then they were locked up in the dark cells. They never would tell where the whisky came from, but told the warden they found it in a bottle behind a barrel, or gave some other excuse. All the boys said that there never was such a man as me in prison, and when I left they all declared that there never would be another Jim Short at Sing Sing. (Here Mr. Short smiled complacently.) On the 24th of March—last month—I was discharged. Four or five days before, I quit the business and sold the still to another convict, who is now making whisky in the prison. I got $100 for the still, and told him where he could get another still made in case that was discovered and taken away. I ain't going to give you his name. He is a right sharp fellow, and one of the keepers is in with him, so it would not be fair to tell. He has got a good chance to make a pile of money, and as he has to stay at Sing Sing for several years more, he ought to make $20,000 clear by the time he is discharged. I can't give you the names of the keepers, Short continued, because if I ever go back to Sing Sing I want to be treated well. If I was to tell on them, and go back, they would be down on me.'"

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Vienna, under date of March 25:

"The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Sunday last publishes a number of diplomatic appointments which have excited more interest than these appointments usually do. The first and most important in the list is that of Count Frantz Zichy as Ambassador Extraordinary to Constantinople; next comes Baron Schwartz-Senborn, Director General of the late Vienna Exhibition, who is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Baron Calice is appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Bucharest, his place as Minister Resident in China, Japan, and Siam being taken by Chevalier Schäffer, who has filled so long and well the post of Austrian Consul General in London, while the latter post is to be temporarily occupied by Baron Schredner, late Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Egypt. As regards the minor appointments, their meaning is so clear and obvious that there is but little room left for comment and speculation. Relentless as were the attacks directed against the Director General of the late Vienna Exhibition while he held that office, no one grudges to Baron Schwartz this official recognition of the diligence and energy displayed by him in that great undertaking, while the choice of the man who has acted as the Chief Commissioner for Austria at the Paris and London Exhibitions must, considering the Philadelphia Exhibition, be called a happy one. It must be called an advantage rather than a drawback that the career of Baron Schwartz has hitherto lain in the consular, and not in the diplomatic sphere. Distant as we are from the United States, and out of reach almost of each other, it would require an unusual amount of energy on both sides to get up any political and diplomatic complication. But if there is but a small field for the political activity of our representative in Washington, he may do good service as being instrumental in furthering the commercial relations between the two countries, which at present but nominally exist. When, as with us, individual initiative in such matters is so small, the want of this must be up to a certain point supplied by the organs of the Government accredited abroad. They must take the trouble to study the economical and commercial movements of the country to which they are accredited, pointing out obstacles or mistakes if such exist, and drawing attention to any new field which may open out for enterprise, and the long experience of Baron Schwartz in Paris may be of considerable value here."

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia is expected to visit her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, in the first week of next month. During the Queen's absence in the Isle of Wight the employes in the Lord Chamberlain's department, under the supervision of Mr. W. Seabrook, her Majesty's Inspector of Palaces, are engaged in preparing the State apartments which overlook the North terrace for the Emperor's reception. The suite of rooms selected will be nearly similar to the apartments used by their imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French on their visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle in April, 1855, and will include the Vandyke Room or old Ball-room, the Zuccharelli-room or Queen's State Drawing-room, and the Council Chamber (which was used as the bedroom of the Emperor and Empress of the French.) The Audience Chamber and the Presence Chamber will be reserved for the use of the Emperor's suite, and apartments for the latter will also be provided in the Round Tower or Castle Keep. The State apartments are now closed to the public, and in consequence of the preparations within them for the reception of the Emperor of Russia will remain closed till after the imperial visit to the Queen.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of April 10 says:

"We are gratified to note that the Conservative press of the State, without an exception, we believe, and we exchange with all, not only protest against any legislation that may so much as squint at repudiation, but they advocate such a tax as will at least insure the payment of four per cent. upon the public debt. We doubt not but that the press truly reflects the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the tax-payers in every county in the State. Representatives may differ with us, and doubtless many of them do, as to the sentiments of their constituents upon this subject. We admit they have more certain means of information, and should be better posted; nevertheless, we will wager a mite that any man who may contribute by his vote to fix the stigma of repudiation upon the State if he is not repudiated outright by his people, will at least find a rough road to travel in the future."

IRON INTERESTS OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF THE TRADE—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, April 12, 1874.

With possibly one or two exceptions, the same report comes from all iron-producing sections in the United States, viz.: "Market flat and nothing doing; production largely in excess of the demand; no profit at present." And this state of things is not to be wondered at when we reflect that the first branch of industry that was crippled last Fall was the iron trade, and now it is the last to revive. For a year or two prior to the panic the furnace men were reaping golden harvests, which very naturally excited the jealousy of other capitalists, who were induced to form companies and put up new furnaces throughout the country. As a consequence, the production suddenly became largely in excess of the demand, and with an enormous stock on hand the manufacturers were at the mercy of the buyers when the panic caught them. Between these two fires, many furnaces were compelled to "blow out," "bank up," or run their smallest capacity, the latter being resorted to by a large number of furnace men at this time.

Before proceeding further, perhaps it would be well to see what relation the State of Ohio bears to other iron-producing states of the country. By reference to official documents, I find that Pennsylvania takes the lead, Ohio ranks second, and New-York third. Pennsylvania has 261 completed stacks, of which 18 were finished in 1872, 14 in 1873, and 32 were built or projected in 1873. Ohio, which ranks second, contains 86 completed stacks, of which 6 were finished in 1872, 3 in 1873, and 17 projected or in course of erection in 1873. The estimated annual capacity of the completed furnaces in Ohio, in tons of 2,000 pounds, is put at 735,237 tons, while that of New-York is 27,800 tons.

FIRST IRON WORKS IN OHIO.

In searching for some account of the first iron works in this State, the earliest record I find is to the effect that in 1816 the Dillon Brothers, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio, and built a small charcoal furnace about twenty-five or thirty miles east of Columbus, near the site of the now thriving town of Newark. The progress made by these pioneers was slow and tedious; their method of forging rods and bars of iron was by the old and primitive trip-hammer, using horses for motive power. These rods and bars were then cut up into suitable lengths, and peddled through the country. Of these early iron works nothing now remains but the foundations of the forges. In the same year, (1816,) among the early settlers of Adams County were a party who commenced the manufacture of iron in Jacksonville, much after the same style as the Dillon Brothers. In after years, as the State became more settled, the iron trade began to grow, and the demand from the middle and northern parts of the State induced Daniel Young, John Campbell, and Thomas Means, who were controlling nearly all the iron trade in Jackson, Lawrence, and Vinton Counties, (and who are now heads of rich and powerful families,) to extend their business, and these parties may be considered the actual founders of the iron trade in the direction of the lakes. Up till 1855 all the furnaces built consumed charcoal, and as the entire State was heavily timbered it was not difficult to procure the wood. In 1855 the first attempt to use bituminous coal as a substitute for charcoal or coke was made by Ex-Gov. David Tod, in Jackson County, which was a failure. Afterward a furnace was built at Briar Hill, near Cleveland, and after one or two attempts iron from bituminous coal was made, which, were it not produced by the then new process, would scarcely have been pronounced marketable. Subsequently a Mr. Brown, of Jackson County, gave the matter his earnest attention, as the vast forests which supplied charcoal had by this time become largely depleted, and in 1865 he planted the Star furnace at Jackson Court-house. His success was complete. Since that time some thirty furnaces have been built in this State, which have substituted the bituminous coal for the charcoal formerly used. In 1870 the Ohio Iron Company put up a furnace at Zanesville, using the raw coal instead of coke, which attracted the attention of iron men generally.

THE COLUMBUS IRON TRADE.

The commencement of the Columbus iron trade was brought about by the building of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad from this city through the great coal region of the Hocking Valley to Straitsville, in 1863. The building of this road opened up the three essential elements of the blast furnace, viz., coal, iron, and limestone. The coal at Straitsville is well adapted for furnace purposes, and, unlike the Pittsburg coal, it may be classed as a dry-burning coal. It contains, moreover, a large amount of fixed carbon, which gives it great heating power, while the amount of sulphur contained is small. In the furnace, this coal supports its burden above admirably, and presents little or no tendency to melt and cake. The circulation of air through this coal is good, thus securing almost perfect combustion. As a very large number of furnaces throughout the United States are using coke instead of charcoal for fuel, and the Connellsville, Penn., coke having the best reputation wherever iron is made in this country, I propose to show by an analysis of the above-named coke and of this Straitsville coal, their actual component parts. The data were kindly furnished to me by Prof. T. G. Wormley, chemist of the State Geological Survey:

Straitsville (Ohio) Coal.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Specific gravity	1.250	1.281	1.262
Water	7.70	7.40	7.20
Volatile matter	30.70	29.20	30.10
Fixed carbon	59.00	60.45	57.55
Ash	2.60	2.95	5.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur	.49	.93	.57
Sulphur left in coke	.82	.15	.26
Cubic feet of gas per pound of coal	3.51	3.11	3.08
Nature of coke	Compact.	Compact.	Compact.

The following is the analysis of the three layers of the Straitsville seam; No. 1 showing the lower layer, No. 2 the middle and No. 3 the upper:

Connellsville Coke.

Combustible (volatile) matter	91.30
Ash	8.70
Total	100.00
Sulphur, per cent	2.16

THE COLUMBUS BLAST FURNACES.

There are two of these, the Columbus Iron Company's Furnace and the Franklin Furnace. The former is located about a mile north of the State Capitol, and the latter about the same distance south. The Columbus Furnace was "blown in" December, 1870, and continued in full blast all through the panic. The furnace is conveniently located on the Olentangy River, and connecting with all the railroads centring here. It has a stack 60 feet high, with bell and hopper-top; 13 feet 8 inch bosh, entered by seven 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch twyers; has four hot-blast ovens, six boilers in three sets, one upright hot-blast engine, 32 inch by 4 feet stroke; pressure of blast three and a half pounds. The fuel consists of one-fifth coke, four-fifths coal, with sufficient limestone to flux. The ore used is half Lake Superior and half Hanging Rock, or native. The capacity of the furnace is thirty tons per twenty-four hours, and makes a "run" every eight hours. Coal delivered here costs about ten cents per bushel; limestone, $1 15 per ton; native ore, delivered, $4 per ton, and Lake Superior ores at the market rates, with $1 50 added for freight. This furnace turns out foundry and mill iron. The casting-house is 40 by 80 feet, and the stock-house 60 by 200 feet. The furnace and buildings occupy about eight acres of ground.

THE FRANKLIN FURNACE.

This furnace is located at the south end of the city, on the Scioto River, and has been in blast about five months. It was "blown in" Nov. 1, 1873. This furnace turns out some remarkably fine-looking No. 1 foundry iron, which attracts attention wherever seen. This iron, when broken, displays large and well-defined crystals, and comes from the casting-room in a very clean condition. The furnace from which this iron is made has a stack 62 feet high, with a 17-foot bosh. This furnace was built for eight $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch twyers, but at present but six are in use. Two upright hot-blast engines of 250-horse power are fine specimens of Columbus machine-work. The fuel is one-half coal and one-half coke. This company claims that one bushel of Straitsville coal will carry more ore by ten per cent. than one bushel of coke will. The ore used is one-third native, with two-thirds Lake Superior. The capacity of this furnace is given at forty tons daily, but thirty tons is the average. The casting-room is 120 by 64, and the stock-house 80 by 200 feet. The cost of stock is about the same as at the Columbus Furnace. The wages at the blast furnaces have been reduced ten per cent. since last Fall, and even with this reduction, while the ore men continue so stiff in their prices the furnace men are barely paying expenses. Gen. Thomas (good authority on iron) gives me the following figures to show what it will cost to produce one ton of pig-iron at the Columbus furnaces after bringing all the raw material from the Hocking Valley:

80 bushels Straitsville coal, 10c. per bushel	$8 00
$2\frac{1}{4}$ tons (2,268 pounds each) native ore, Perry or Hocking Counties, $5 per ton, delivered	13 75
Three-quarter ton limestone	1 12
Interest and repairs	2 00
Labor	4 00
Total per ton	$28 87

Thus we have $28 87 as the cost per ton at the furnace. The market price for Columbus pig-metal per ton, free on board cars at the furnace, is as follows:

No. 1 Foundry	$36	4 months
No. 2 Foundry	33	4 months
No. 1 Mill	30	4 months
No. 2 Mill	28	4 months

The three principal iron markets the furnace-men of this section have to compete with are Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. I will give the present market quotations at these places, so that they can be compared with those of Columbus. These prices include the usual four months' credit:

	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.
No. 1 Foundry	$32 00@$34	$33@$36	$34 50@$35 50
No. 2 Foundry	30 00@ 31	..@ ..	33 00@ 34 00
No. 1 Gray Forge	27 50@ 29	..@ ..	30 00@ 31 50
No. 2 Gray Forge	27 00@ ..	..@ ..	29 00@ 30 00
Ohio Forge	.. @ ..	30@ 31	.. @ ..

The markets at the above points are represented as being in a very depressed state, with everything in buyers' favor. And with all this staring us in the face, I learn of two more furnaces that will be erected during the present year about two and a half miles from Straitsville. The stacks will be 48 feet high, 12-foot bosh, and supplied with four $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch twyers, through which will be forced a hot blast. The product of these two furnaces will be brought to this city, where it will enter into direct competition with the furnace-men here.

I also learn that the Licking Iron Company have in course of erection at Newark, Ohio, a new furnace and merchant bar mill. The furnace will have a 48-foot stack, 12 foot bosh, and four $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch twyers, hot blast. The capacity of the mill will be fifteen tons per day, and that of the furnace twenty tons daily.

BIG CLARK.

We lately mentioned in our foreign notes the death of Mr. Clark, of Melbourne and Tasmania, who was by far the wealthiest man in Australia, where the number of men who would be regarded as rich from a London and New-York standpoint is as yet very small. Mr. Clark emigrated to Tasmania very early in life, when that colony, which has now fallen into very decayed circumstances, was in a very prosperous plight, in consequence of the money circulated in maintaining the great convict depot there. Commencing as a butcher and cattle-dealer, he gradually bought up a great deal of land, and very soon after the discovery of gold in Victoria, recognized the expediency of making that colony his principal head-quarters. In his capital work, *Our Antipodes*, the late Col. Mundy thus sketches him:

"Among the passengers my notice was particularly attracted to a tall, stout, German-like man, about fifty years of age, attired in a dirty drab Chesterfield, without waistcoat, gloves, or other expletives of dress, and who stood generally with hands in pockets, smoking his cigar, and leaning against the funnel. When he did draw forth a great pair of freckled fists it was either to light another cigar, or to refer to a note-book. It was a note-book worth referring to! This was Mr. ——, well known as the great land-owner and land-purchaser. Last year he purchased from Government £23,000 worth of land in the Port Philip (Melbourne) District, which, at the minimum price of crown land, would give the same number of acres; and within his cabin door, whereat he keeps a sort of mastiff watch, although not a very apparent one, lies a small portmanteau, in which, as he told me himself, he has at this moment £20,000, which he is carrying to Melbourne for another block of crown lands. In Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) he has already 50,000 acres. This season he told me he had sheared in New South Wales 90,000 and in Van Dieman's Land 40,000 sheep, and had sent to England 1,500 bales of wool, which, at £20 a bale, gives £30,000."

This was written twenty years ago, and Mr. Clark's operations have increased and multiplied at a great rate since then. A principal source of his enormous income was derived from making advances on their stock to needy "squatters." Fifteen per cent. was a very common price with him, and not unfrequently he exacted two more for "trouble"—what the Scotch dub "fash." Of course the squatters in a great number of cases were unable to pay, and all they had became his. He would then allow them to continue on the run, allowing them out of the proceeds just enough to live on. He is reckoned "a very tough customer." His personal expenses have been computed at some $5,000 a year. He did not entertain, and dined almost every day early off a cheap dish at the Criterion, a well-known hotel in Bourke street, Melbourne, close to that part of it which answers to Wall street in New-York. Mr. Clark being thus economical himself, was by no means disposed to allow his sons to spend much of his money. On one occasion "the old man" went to Europe, and acting on the principle that

"When the cat's away
The mice will play,"

young Mr. Clark set up a very spicy team of four horses. "Ah," said a spectator, "he'd better get done with that before the governor gets home," and indeed we believe that he was wise in time and did not drive down with this magnificent equipage to meet his parent on his return. It was universally considered that the bump for money-getting was never more fine developed than in Mr. Clark, but he never in the least distinguished himself in any other way.

THE DISTURBANCES IN POLAND.

Writing on the 18th ult., the Warsaw correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says: "The riots which have taken place in twenty-six districts of the United Greek exarchy of Chelm are not without some political significance, and have caused considerable excitement among the Poles here. The papers are not allowed to print anything on the subject, and the consequence is that all sorts of exaggerated rumors are circulated about the conflicts between the troops and the peasants in the above districts. An authentic report has just appeared in the Government paper, but, as usual with such official reports, people do not believe that it tells the whole truth. It states that in October last the United Greek Bishop of Chelm issued a circular to the clergy directing them to carry out the 'reforms' which were begun in 1864, but had since then fallen into abeyance. The organs and bells used in the Roman Catholic Church were by this order to be given up, and the Russian language to be employed at divine service instead of the Polish. All these charges were to be completed by the beginning of the present year. The peasants, however, preferred to retain the ancient practice, and when the priests attempted to read the service in Russian they were turned out of the churches and the church doors locked. In three villages the attitude of the peasants was so menacing that troops had to be called in to restore order. The most serious of the disturbances occurred at Pratulino, where a staff officer, several regimental officers, and a number of soldiers were wounded by the peasantry, while of the latter nine were killed and fourteen wounded. Great indignation is expressed by the Poles at the conduct of the Government in this matter, and even the Moscow *Gazette* strongly censures the authorities for having interfered so indiscreetly with the religious prejudices of the peasantry."

SINGULAR SPECULATIONS IN THE EAST.

Archæologists, says the *Levant Herald*, have of late years turned their attention largely to the recovery of the vast remains of antiquity which are known to abound all over Turkey. Cyprus, Ephesus, Nineveh, the Troad, and other classical sites have been probed with pick and spade, and the search has generally been productive of discoveries valuable alike to the speculator and to the student. Hitherto the search has been directed rather to objects of early antiquity than to those relics of the Middle Ages, of which Crete and Rhodes are the principal repositories, but which are found scattered in the shape of old fortresses and castles along the shores of the Mediterranean. Founding expectation upon a popular tradition, a company is now, it appears, soliciting from the Turkish Government a firman for dredging the Port of Rhodes for the bronze guns and culverins which are said to have been committed to the waters in the times of the heroic struggle between the Knights of St. John and the mighty Solyman. The petitioners offer to give the Government one-third of all that they may recover. Speculation rather than archæology is supposed to be the main incentive in the proposed enterprise.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES.

The *Academy* learns from a letter, dated Athens, March 19, that Dr. Schliemann has been to Mycenae on a reconnoitring expedition. It was to be expected that on the spot where the tomb or treasury of Atreus had been discovered, other remnants of the past would come to light, if only the Greek Government would be less jealous, and allow foreign archæologists to do what the Greeks themselves seem not inclined to do. We do not know whether King George has taken a higher view of the subterraneous treasures of his country than to keep them like coal-beds for future generations, and has given Dr. Schliemann a permission which has so often been refused to other explorers. At all events, Dr. Schliemann, after his successful campaign at Troy, has been to Mykenas, has opened his approaches, and has already recovered some interesting antiquities. In order to ascertain what the accumulation of rubbish in the different localities of Mycenae might be, he investigated the Acropolis in thirty-four different places. He opened six shafts on the first terrace, which runs nearly horizontally to the Lion's Gate, and two on the second terrace. He reached the rock on the first terrace at a depth of fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and a half, and twenty feet; on the second at a depth of twelve and twenty feet. He dug up pottery which he describes as splendidly ornamented, two stone axes, one flint arrow, a number of idols, of which five are Heræ with a palos on the head, and a number of little cows of red terra-cotta. There are about 15,000 cubic metres of rubbish to be explored, and Dr. Schliemann expects to find thousands of antiquities, if only the Greek Government will allow him to continue his work.

LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING AND ITS COST.

HOW THE BATTERY EXTENSION APPROPRIATION WAS GOT THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE.

In the suit of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock, to recover $11,000 for alleged services, and which is now being tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Daly and a jury, some interesting facts in relation to Albany lobbying have been disclosed. It appears from the testimony taken thus far that David Babcock, the defendant in the suit, held an assignment of the contract for the Battery extension. In 1869, desiring to have thirty per cent. of the contract price, amounting to about $65,000, inserted in the Tax Levy, he employed a lawyer named James W. Culver to put the matter in operation. After examining some statutes on the subject, Mr. Culver's services in the case seem to have ended with the employment of Mr. Shaw, the plaintiff, to carry the matter through. The case was passed by the insertion of the appropriation in the Tax Levy. Immediately thereafter Mr. Babcock gave to Mr. Shaw an assignment of $18,000 of the amount, which Mr. Shaw filed in the Controller's Office. Subsequently Mr. Babcock withdrew this assignment and destroyed it, against the protest of Mr. Shaw. According to the story of the latter the matter was then compromised by the payment of $7,000 down, a promise to pay $3,000, and a further promise by Mr. Babcock to make the remaining $8,000 good by the employment in the future of the legal services of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw now claims that the $3,000 was never paid, and that the promise to employ Mr. Shaw's services was never fulfilled. He therefore sues to recover the remaining $11,000, on the ground that defendant's promises having been unfulfilled, the compromise by which $8,000 of the original amount had been thrown off had become void.

The story of Mr. Babcock is that he had promised Mr. Culver $3,500, and had already paid him $1,750; that the employment of Shaw was unauthorized, that the $7,000 paid to the latter had been extorted from him, and that he should have judgment for that amount in his favor. The testimony so far was to the effect that Mr. Shaw was employed in the business by Mr. Culver, because of the former's "great experience" in such matters; that although it has not appeared that any money had been used in the Legislature during the session, or prior to the passage of the Tax Levy, yet after the adjournment of the session, and during the following Summer, when there was difficulty in getting the money from Controller Connolly, Shaw induced Senators Mattoon and Williams to come to this City and endeavor to influence the Controller to pay, and for this service he paid them about $2,500. Mr. Culver's testimony was to the effect that nothing was said by either him or Shaw at the time of the latter's employment; nothing was said about using money in the Legislature in connection with the appropriation, and the latter testified that he had never paid or proposed to pay money in that way. The $2,500 he paid to Senators Mattoon and Williams was paid on the day he got the money from the Controller, and of this sum $1,000 was paid to Mattoon and $1,500 to Williams. The case has been adjourned to Monday next.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 17th ult., says:

"The question of giving increased facilities for the higher education of women in Russia is now occupying much attention here, both in Government circles and among the general public. It may seem strange at first sight that Russia should strive to enable women to compete with men in the scientific professions, while the arrangements for the primary and secondary education of her youth of both sexes are still so defective. But the position of Russia in this respect is quite exceptional. Within the last ten years nearly all her institutions have been remodeled according to the European standard. These reforms, however, were carried out, not by the nation itself, but by the strong hand of its Government—often against the wish of the masses of the people; and though the Government was powerful enough to create the institutions, it could not at once raise the nation to such a state of culture as to enable it to profit by them. The sum taken in the budget for education is one of the heaviest items of the State expenditure, and shows the importance which the Government attaches to this subject, but the elementary and middle schools want teachers, and the peasant does not yet understand the advantages of sending his children to school, though the new military law, which gives great privileges to students, will doubtless soon enlighten him on this point. Under these circumstances it has been found absolutely necessary to train women as teachers, and there is certainly no lack of candidates. There is, perhaps, no country in Europe where the middle classes are so eager in their desire for scientific knowledge as Russia, and the Russian women have shown ample capacity in this respect. The Government has, it is true, found it necessary indirectly to prohibit Russian women students from attending at the University of Zurich, but this has proved rather advantageous than otherwise. The fact that in this university alone there were nearly 100 women students from Russia renders it imperative on the Government to furnish those educational facilities in Russia itself, which it has prevented the women students from continuing to enjoy abroad. There is, doubtless, a sufficient number of girls' schools in Russia, but they are not of a kind to prepare students for the universities. The Government accordingly purposes to erect colleges for girls in various parts of the Empire, on the same system as the boys' colleges, and if the experiment should prove successful it will probably be followed by the establishment of a women's university or high school. Such an institution would have to comprise a school of medicine, as a great number of the Russian women students have especially devoted themselves to this science. There is a great want of medical men in Russia. In 1871 there was one only for every 12,000 inhabitants, and the number of students in the hospitals is yearly diminishing. The admission of women to the study of medicine would therefore probably be as beneficial to the nation as their employment for educational purposes."

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

By the arrival of her Majesty's schooner Renard, says the Sidney *Herald* of February 15, we have been placed in possession of the following particulars respecting the wholesale and most terrible slaughter of the crew of the bark Pluto: The Pluto, 286 tons, Captain Clarke, owned by Mr. Collingwood, of Sunderland, sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on the 29th April, bound for Hong Kong with a cargo of coal. She got on a reef outlying from New-Caledonia, and became a total wreck. The crew secured one of the boats, and as a strong south-east monsoon was blowing Capt. Clarke determined to make for the Solomon Group, and subsequently reaching Port Adam, (Malayta.) Here a landing was effected by a portion of the crew, who wanted to obtain water, the boat meanwhile lying off at anchor; but the natives came down in numbers and killed every soul that landed. Capt. Clarke at once put to sea; but canoes were in chase, and unfortunately the boat got on a reef. Being without any arms, the canoes soon ranged alongside, and ruthlessly slaughtered all on board the boat, with the exception of one man named John Collins, who has been spared to describe the horrible scene. This man was terribly wounded by arrows, but principally about the lower part of the body, and a superstition appears to exist among the natives of this locality that, where death does not at once ensue, the victim must not be again attacked, and he is tabooed from further harm. He was taken on shore, and would appear to have been well treated. While at the "Banks' Group," Lieut. Suckling received intelligence from the missionaries that a white man was in the hands of the natives at Malayta. He at once got under way and proceeded to the spot, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in getting the unfortunate man out of their hands and placing him safely on board the Renard. Her Majesty's ship Dido was fallen in with shortly after and Collins transferred to her, having been in the hands of the natives two months. Collins states that the chief officer, who was in the boat and witnessed the deaths of the shore party, killed himself with a tomahawk to avoid falling into the hands of the savages. The Renard also found four of the missing men of the ship Robert Towns on the south part of Mallicollo Island, where they had been almost six weeks. The natives treated them kindly up to that time, but they were getting tired of the men, and it is not impossible that they would have killed them. Capt. Macdonald, of the schooner Success, went in the Renard with Lieut. Suckling to Mallicollo Island, and treated with the natives for their release, which was conceded on payment of nine tomahawks.

ATROCIOUS ACT BY STRIKERS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Fifteen hands at the Capital City Rolling Mills, Indianapolis, struck recently, and their places were filled by colored men. Shortly after midnight the fires were started under the boilers, and a few hours later the engineer came along, tested the water-gauges, and found no water. He was about to start the pumps when he discovered that the boilers had been tapped and were perfectly dry. Had he not made the discovery in time the mill would have been blown to atoms, and every person in it killed to a certainty. It is not wonderful that strikers, no matter where or what their provocation, meet with little public sympathy when such atrocities are meditated by some of them. The cause of the working man is incalculably injured by the frequent discovery of such desperate efforts at revenge."

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

PAST PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MORE FUNDS—FEATURES OF THE FOUR BILLS SO FAR—PUBLIC DIRECTORS VS. PRIVATE DIRECTORS—FACTS OF A FIVE-YEARS FEUD IN THE DIRECTORY—WHAT BOTH SIDES CONCEDE AND CHARGE.

The Brooklyn Bridge is the name by which the projected structure across the East River is best known. The present company is a private one. It was fully organized in 1869, the latter part of the year. There have been changes in the Directory frequently since; but those changes have been dictated by, and in the presumed interest of, a power which has remained the same. Mr. Wm. C. Kingsley has from the outset controlled, if not directly owned, a voting majority of the stock. The main officials at the beginning were: John A. Roebling, Chief Engineer; Henry C. Murphy, President; James H. Prentice, Treasurer; Alexander McCue, counsel; Wm. C. Kingsley, General Superintendent. On his death Mr. Roebling was succeeded by his son, Washington A. Roebling. On his retirement from the State Senate Mr. Henry C. Murphy resigned the Presidency, and Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, is now the President. On his accession to the Bench, Judge McCue resigned the counselship, to be succeeded by Mr. E. M. Cullen, his nephew. On allegations of ill-health, Mr. Kingsley resigned the Superintendency last Spring, or Summer. The resignation was not accepted. The stockholders, including Directors, comprise the following persons:

Henry C. Murphy,	Isaac Van Anden,
Seymour L. Husted,	Alex. McCue,
Wm. M. Tweed,	Peter B. Sweeny,
Hugh Smith,	J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. C. Kingsley,	S. L. Keeney,
Wm. Hunter, Jr.,	Richard B. Connolly,
Charles C. Martin,	William H. Vanderbilt,
A. S. Hewitt,	Lloyd Aspinwall,
Demas Barnes,	Arthur W. Benson,
James H. Prentice,	Wm. Marshall,
B. F. Tracy,	Frank D. Moulton,
Hassan H. Wheeler,	William W. Goodrich,
Jeremiah P. Robinson,	H. W. Slocum.

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIPTIONS, OPERATIONS.

At the outset the Legislature authorized Brooklyn to contribute $3,000,000 and New-York $1,500,000 to the Bridge Company, on condition that the private stockholders take up $500,000 on their own account. The city payments were to begin when the private stockholders had paid in ten per cent. on their subscriptions, and were to continue simultaneously with and at the same rate as the calls on the private stockholders were responded to by them. A working capital of $5,000,000 was thus provided for at the outset. The management of the capital and the company were committed to the private stockholders, who contributed $500,000, and not to the representatives of the cities as such, which contributed $4,500,000. As a fact, however, many officials were Directors. In addition to the Mayors and financial officers of New-York and Brooklyn, ex officio of the Direction the following private stockholders figure as officials, past or present:

Demas Barnes, Ex-Congressman.
Henry C. Murphy, Ex-State Senator.
Wm. M. Tweed, Ex-Commissioner Public Works and Senator.
R. B. Connolly, Ex-Controller.
B. F. Tracy, Ex-United States District Attorney.
Peter B. Sweeny, Ex-Chamberlain.
Alex. McCue, Judge.
H. H. Wheeler, Commissioner Elections.
Wm. W. Goodrich, Ex-Assemblyman.
J. S. T. Stranahan, Park Commissioner.
Isaac Van Anden, Park Commissioner.

The operations of the bridge company for four years have comprised the sinking of the two caissons on the New-York and Brooklyn sides of the river, the two-thirds completion of the Brooklyn tower, the one-third completion of the New-York tower, the sinking of the anchorage plates at the land terminus on the Brooklyn side, and the purchase of the land approaches toward the towers on either side. The towers remain to be completed. A wire suspension bridge is to be sprung between them—1,600 feet in the clear. The land between the tower on the New-York side and Chatham square, the New-York land terminus, is to be purchased, and the route is to be road-bedded and land-bridged. The same is to be done as to the land between the Brooklyn tower and the land terminus in Brooklyn, at the corner of Fulton and Sands streets. There are said to be $100,000 of public money due from Brooklyn and New-York respectively. The private stockholders have pretty generally paid up at least eighty or ninety per cent. of their subscriptions, excepting Tweed, Connolly, and Sweeny, who are hopelessly in arrears fifty per cent., and whose Post Office address is desired. Practically, the bridge company has exhausted its funds, and if more are to come, provision has to be made for them by legislation.

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS—CRIMINATIONS AND RECRIMINATIONS.

It has been apparent that the strain would come exactly at the point in time when more moneys had to be procured or the work cease. The bridge company has not been without its critics and accusers, nearly from the first. As long as the money lasted with which to prosecute, or seem to prosecute, the work the company had an obvious practical advantage. There have been two investigations into the affairs of the company. One was moved from within the Directory and conducted by some of its members; the other was ordered by the Common Council of Brooklyn. Directors Demas Barnes and A. S. Hewitt, associated with Controller Schroeder, were the Committee of Examination in the first instance; Aldermen Ropes, Rodman, McGroarty, and Wiley were the committee in the second instance. Messrs. Hewitt and Schroeder made a report favorable, on the whole, to the management. Mr. Barnes made one unfavorable, on the whole, in which he charged that any investigation of purely voluntary witnesses would fail, because the facts would have to come from reluctant witnesses. All three gentlemen, however, animadverted on the commission paid the General Superintendent, which, on the amounts at that time disbursed, reached $175,000. The Superintendent accordingly returned $50,000 to the Bridge Treasury, or what was claimed to be its equivalent, reducing his compensation to $125,000. On amounts and cost of lumber and granite the two reports were diametrically opposite; the majority report thought the evidence on that point was all right in the main; the minority report thought that what facts could be got at looked bad, and that there were evidences of facts behind facts purposely kept back which looked worse yet. The Aldermanic investigation culminated in two reports also; the majority report was made by Aldermen Ropes, Rodman, and McGroarty; the minority report was made by Alderman Wylie. The two reports were marked by the identical points which distinguished the two Directory reports already referred to. Since then the fight on the bridge matter has been waged before the Legislature and in the newspapers.

The Legislative fights have hinged on four bills, three of them in quick succession. Last Winter the first bill was passed. It provided for the assumption of the work by the two cities, consequent upon the retirement of and repayment to the private stockholders of the amount of their subscriptions. The Governor vetoed the bill, on the ground that sufficient safeguards were not thrown round the transfer of the interest to the cities; the second bill was that introduced by Assemblyman Bennett. It provided for nineteen Directors; twelve to be public Directors, and for the gradual absorption of the entire work by the cities, and for the reimbursement of the private stockholders, with interest. It was opposed on the ground that it allowed a disproportionate representation to private Directors; that it assumed that the public Directors would serve for nothing; that it provided for no investigation. The bill fell through. The third bill (the second proposed this Winter) provided for a mixed public and private Direction, and ordered Brooklyn to contribute $4,000,000 and New-York $4,000,000 more to the completion of the bridge. In other respects the bill resembled Mr. Bennett's. New-York let it be known that she would not "go halves" with Brooklyn on a mandatory contribution. That bill fell through also. The third bill of this Winter, and the fourth of the series, was introduced yesterday. It provides for sixteen two-year Directors, to be appointed by the Mayors of each city, eight years; for their reasonable compensation; for the retirement of the private Directors *en groupe*; for their reimbursement with six per cent. interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness. Of course this is opposed too, because it does not place the Directors above political changes by making their terms last until the completion of the bridge; because it does not provide for an estimate of the entire cost, to be made before any money is appropriated, nor provide a Committee of Examination. It is said that the managers will concede such a committee, provided that the "other side" will agree to serve on it. It is said that the "other side" fear a trap, and prefer that a joint committee of the Legislature should constitute the committee. The last bill provides for $3,000,000, of which New-York is to contribute $1,000,000 and Brooklyn $2,000,000. The bill will be fought, pro and con, with vehemence before the Legislature. This is the complete history of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Signora Verazi, Mazi. Evening—Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée at 1:30—EILEEN OGE. Sunday evening—CONCERT—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Mr. Wieniawski.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

CHELO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rose Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

MUSEUM THEATRE.—PANTOMIME AND SPECTACLE—Messrs. Almont, Lovell, Elliott, Mlle. Bonfanti, and others. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ROBINSON HALL.—ART ENTERTAINMENT by Prof. Cromwell. Matinée at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—READINGS by Dr. Spencer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room, TIMES Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

For the convenience of our readers, and at the request of large numbers of our subscribers, we shall publish BRET HARTE'S *story* COMPLETE *in* THE TIMES *of to-morrow. All the copies of last Sunday's paper are sold; and as we cannot supply the first chapter separately, we shall issue the whole story in one number. We shall also publish a double supplement, full of news, political, dramatic, and literary. Advertisers are requested to send in their notices early.*

The Massachusetts Legislature has at last chosen a successor to Mr. SUMNER. The State and the country are to be congratulated upon the fact that the tedious and unseemly struggle is over, but no one, unless it be Mr. WASHBURN, can be very proud of the result. The new Senator is a man of pure reputation, and he was the Anti-Butler candidate for Governor, and that, we believe, is all that can be said about his career down to the present moment. When we remember that the State passed by Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. HOAR and Mr. DAWES, any one of whom, we should say, is his superior in public services and ability, to reach Mr. WASHBURN, it is perhaps not too much to say that where the very strongest man was needed, the weakest has been taken. Had President GRANT made a similar selection for an important post from a like group of men, he would have been sharply criticised in Massachusetts—and justly. We regret that Massachusetts has not shown us how to do the thing better. We suppose the "corrupting influence of Federal patronage" will not be called in to account for the result. We fear it must be due to some very undesirable elements in the character of the State itself. We certainly hope that Mr. WASHBURN may prove the best of all possible successors to the illustrious Senator whom Massachusetts has just been mourning so sincerely and so loudly; but we confess that, when we consider his actual achievements and the character of his competitors, it does not seem to us that his election was a special tribute to the Senator whose place he takes, but will hardly fill.

A good deal of business was got through by both Houses of the State Legislature yesterday, and there is a fair prospect that the remainder of the session will be profitably employed. So far, both Houses have studiously abstained from the kind of business so frequently attempted last year, that of legalizing claims against this City which neither the courts nor the local authorities will entertain. The other day, however, a bill was reported legalizing the extravagant claims of Warden TRACEY for supplies to the County Jail, and yesterday another bill was reported enabling ANTHONY J. BLEECKER to collect his remarkable charges for the valuation of City property requested by the Ring. The Legislature will best consult its good reputation by leaving this class of bills severely alone. Besides, there is every reason to believe that their consideration involves so much labor wasted, for, if Gov. DIX adheres to the principles laid down in his veto messages of last year, he cannot fail to refuse to sign them.

It is to be hoped that the resolution adopted by the Assembly, calling on the Controller for specific information in regard to the present condition of the accounts of the various County Treasurers, will result in a clear statement of the somewhat suspicious financial exhibits of many of those functionaries. It is to be hoped, too, that henceforth the law will be rigidly enforced, and all opportunities for speculating with public money cut off from the officials in question, some of whom, it is too plain, have thought it quite legitimate to risk the funds of the State in private loans.

Five-minute speeches will henceforth be the rule in the Assembly. This is a commendable regulation at the present time, though it will require of the honorable members considerable study of the art of condensation. As, however, the days for which they can draw pay have expired, they doubtless feel willing to abridge their stay in Albany, even at the cost of cutting short their speeches. The lobbyists may endeavor to prolong the session, but we hope they will be defeated, even at the risk of bringing down upon our devoted heads a fresh volley of their abuse.

In order that our readers may have accurate information of the condition of the iron trade of Pennsylvania, we dispatched to the State a correspondent thoroughly competent to get at the truth. The letter which we publish this morning shows that while this great industry is still suffering greatly from the effects of the depression caused by the panic, the prospects are mending, and might easily be much worse than they are. It is a fact of no little significance that at a time like the present we are making locomotives for Russia. With the currency question definitively settled, there can be no doubt that business would immediately revive, and the country would enter upon an era of prosperity greater than any it has yet experienced. Even as things are now, we may hope for a speedy resumption of activity in all branches of industry.

Nothing was done in Congress yesterday in relation to the recognition of Cuban independence, but the facts we gave may be depended on. There is nothing in the present state of affairs in Cuba to account for the sudden demand for recognition. The insurgents seem to have made no progress during the past year, and for a long time past we have heard nothing whatever about them. We are not opposed to Cuban independence, but we *are* opposed to having the United States dragged into a war with Spain for the satisfaction of Mr. CASEY and his fellow-bondholders. There is not enough money in the Treasury to allow of any assistance being given to such a harmless undertaking as the centennial at Philadelphia, and we do not see where money is to come from to provide the ways and means for a foreign war. Senator CARPENTER has unquestionably acted from an honest motive, but we cannot say as much for the clique which is behind him.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom or necessity of repaving Fifth avenue. We thought that most persons were agreed that the thoroughfare was in a very bad state, but we now learn from a source not likely to be mistaken that the "present Belgian pavement is in tolerable condition," and will "soon be in good order." We are also told that the property-owners on the "line of improvement" are opposed to the improvement. So be it. Our suggestions were intended to promote the public convenience, but, doubtless, we were wrong, and Fifth avenue is in beautiful order. It will be well, therefore, to let it remain as it is.

According to our correspondent at Little Rock, Ark., whose dispatch is published elsewhere, BROOKS, the new claimant to the Governorship of Arkansas, is master of the situation, both legally and physically. No appeal has been taken from the decision of the Circuit Court, and Gov. BROOKS is established in the State-house. It is evident that the mere determination of the Federal authorities to "keep the peace," and "prevent bloodshed," will prevent Gov. BAXTER'S regaining possession of the State buildings and official records by the aid of his Militia. Nothing will serve his purpose short of a decision by the Supreme Court, enforced by a *posse comitatus*, before which the United States authorities would undoubtedly give way. If the time for asking for such a decision has passed, as our correspondent states, there seems little prospect of Mr. BAXTER'S regaining the power of which he has been dispossessed. The sooner the whole controversy is dropped the better, not only for Arkansas, but for the public generally, who have controversies enough to follow just now without this one.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FINANCE BILL.

The President was not very explicit in his response to the committee of New-York merchants, yesterday, who presented the petition for a veto of the Finance bill. He took the opportunity to tell the New-York committee what he thought of the remarks of a Boston committee, which visited him the day before, and the Chairman of which does not seem to have been very happy in his appeal. The President obviously did not see the pertinency of an argument against the purchase of bonds to the present bill, which has nothing to do with bonds. Moreover, the President says the bonds were purchased by his own direction, and, remembering the attitude of the press on this subject, and the endless gratulations of the campaign orators in 1872, and the enormous majority that followed, we do not know that the President has any reason to suppose his course was not approved by the country. For ourselves, we were not favorably disposed toward it, and foresaw that it would sooner or later tempt Congress to forget the obligation that rested on the Government to meet its demand notes. But we do not see that the matter need to have been urged on the President in connection with the Finance bill.

The New-York committee was much more judicious. Its speakers confined themselves to the one important point that the Finance bill was a blow to the public credit, because it authorized an issue of Government notes without providing any means of redeeming them, immediately or remotely. We have already pointed out that, in practical operation, that is, with reference to the inflation or contraction of the currency, the bill is not of much account. The inflation it authorizes of the greenback currency is discretionary with the Treasury Department. The inflation it authorizes of the national bank issues may never take place, while the remaining provisions of the bill tend toward contraction quite sudden and pretty sharp. Its various provisions may be roughly divided into two classes, and one class neutralizes the other, so that it is really a matter of uncertainty what the net result may be.

But behind these facts lies the unquestioned one, that the bill is an open and distinct violation of pledges made to redeem the Government notes. These pledges were explicit, that the notes should be paid as soon as possible. But instead of paying, or providing for paying them, Congress authorizes an increase of them. Whatever else the bill may do, and whatever may be the actual result of this provision itself, the fact remains that Congress has authorized an issue of greenbacks beyond the amount outstanding. The increase is relatively small; but that does not alter its character. It may never be made, but that does not relieve the country of the stigma that results from the intent to violate its pledges. The intent is, as yet, confined to one branch of the law-making power. The remaining and complementary branch of that power is the President. The Constitution imposes on him the duty of sharing or refusing to share in every act of legislation. His power is equal to that of Congress, and the responsibility is proportionate.

We have no doubt that the President fully appreciates this responsibility. We have no doubt that, in the present instance, whether he approves of the bill or returns it to Congress, he will discharge his duty conscientiously and according to what he deems to be the best interests of the country and the obligations of the Constitution. We are persuaded, nevertheless, that the bill which is before him is one that, if it becomes a law, would be a severe and dangerous blow to the credit of the nation, and an opening toward an end which no one can foresee. And we hope, therefore, that when the President says that he has always "opposed expansion without redemption," he means that he will veto the bill, which is diametrically contrary to this view.

LINES OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

"Three thousand miles of sea" is a phrase which conveys to the mind a very impressive idea of breadth and distance. But when the greater part of our enormous traffic across this stretch of ocean converges on both sides at two fixed points, and during its entire course keeps within limits not very widely apart, it is obvious that the amplitude of the expression is apt to be misleading. One great danger of ocean travel consists in the fact that, while the routes of ocean steamers may be traced along a somewhat narrow belt of sea, there is a great deal of caprice observable in the manner of adapting these routes to the presumed necessities of wind and weather. Three leading lines—the Cunard, the National, and the Inman—do indeed follow certain prescribed courses that can be traced on the map with all the certainty of parallels of latitude, but there are a dozen other lines whose routes zig-zag within the customary belt of Transatlantic navigation in a manner as perplexing as it is dangerous. Hence arises the impossibility of keeping outward and inward routes of ocean steamers clearly separated, and hence the double danger of a ship foundering at sea without the probability of succor, and of collisions occurring in thick weather between two vessels on the Atlantic bound in different directions.

The beneficial result of establishing uniform routes, even for the vessels of single lines, has been clearly illustrated lately. It seems obvious enough that could the maritime powers agree upon some convention whereby approximately uniform outward and inward routes should be prescribed for vessels of all lines, the certainty of succor in time of danger would be greatly increased, and the danger of collision between vessels outward and inward bound would be greatly lessened. It has never been seriously urged that such a plan would involve, even in the thickest weather, any danger of collision between vessels proceeding in the same direction. This question was agitated with some prospect of a practical result shortly after the disaster to the *Ville du Havre*. So far as this country is concerned, the steps made toward a solution of the problem of uniform lines of ocean travel are pretty nearly the following: A committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mr. STEVENS, went to Washington to urge Congress "to take early measures, in concert with the Governments of other maritime nations, to so order the outward and inward courses of steam vessels on the Atlantic as to diminish the daily growing danger of collisions." The memorial recommended, in fact, the appointment of an International Commission on Maritime Disasters, and was taken up by the Committees on Commerce of both Houses, with a view to providing for such a commission. So far, however, the only decided step taken in the direction indicated is in the form of a bill introduced by Senator CONKLING. This bill provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, "a majority of whom shall be learned in admiralty and maritime law," who are to report a series of bills practically equivalent to a code of maritime legislation. Among the subjects prescribed for their consideration are "the rules of navigation, and for the prevention of collisions and other accidents, having reference to ocean, lake, and river navigation, and the differences therein; and as to ships and vessels engaged in foreign commerce on the ocean, having reference to the laws of other maritime nations upon the subject." That bill has not, we believe, been reported as yet from the Senate Committee on Commerce. It is to be hoped that the session will not be allowed to pass without securing some action upon it. The British Government, if we may judge from recent intimations in Parliament, are perfectly willing to co-operate with the United States in arriving at some definite conclusion on the question. A more seasonable time than this present for reaching an agreement could not be desired.

WORKING THEIR PASSAGE.

The difficulty of securing a sufficient supply of mechanical and other manual labor in this City, to meet the wants of the community, is one which has, for some years past, been increasing in interest and importance. At present the problem of accomplishing this object at rates which employers can afford to pay, is, in some departments at least, more than usually perplexing. This subject may be looked at either in its relation to the general state of business throughout the country, or in respect to its local bearings. In the latter point of view, any peculiar advantages or inconveniences pertaining to this City are to be considered. We propose here to speak of the working man's means of transit between his home and the place of his employment.

In the days when canal-boats were, with the exception of stages, the only method of public conveyance between Albany and Buffalo, one of the stories at which the rural population along the line of DE WITT CLINTON'S great improvement always felt bound to laugh, related to an individual who petitioned the Captain of a tranquilly-gliding craft to let him work his passage. The benevolent skipper complied with the request, and set him to leading one of the horses. The enterprising passenger may have had a little harder work than is performed by persons who have to stand up in a crowded street car, but he enjoyed, at least, the advantage of not being out of pocket by the operation. In fact, even so far as the labor itself was concerned, we are not sure that it was much more exhaustive, after all. The tow-path of a canal is not always, it is true, the most pleasant place in the world in which to take exercise; but there is, at all events, fresh air to be had, and the position commands a view of the opposite side of the water, if nothing more. In these respects, at any rate, the situation of the traveler in the story was decidedly preferable to that of individuals who are standing in a cage which allows each of them, on an average, only a space of about fifteen cubic feet, with their heads so high up that they can see nothing out of the windows.

The distances which citizens of New-York are obliged to go to and from their business, occasions, in most cases, a very material addition to their work for the day. It would require no very complicated calculation to show that any process which would, in any considerable degree, neutralize these distances would practically add millions of dollars to the wealth of the City. The time and labor that would thus be saved could evidently be made of immense value. We have nothing at present to say about the time occupied. What we wish now to speak of is the labor. The operation of riding as thousands every day are compelled to do—standing in such a position, and breathing such an atmosphere—is fatiguing and exhaustive. It is generally, indeed, a different kind of work from that which the man performs the rest of the day, and may be some relief on account of the variety; but it is work, nevertheless. It is not rest, and it is not recreation. It is simply a monotonous, disagreeable task, which he goes through as part of the process of making a living, and for which he expects somebody, either directly or indirectly, to pay him.

It is a point which no one will dispute that it is exceedingly desirable for the prosperity of any city that it should be rendered, as far as possible, attractive to working men. New-York has, as every one knows, on account of its confined position between two rivers, some unavoidable disadvantages in this respect. Our working population is very much crowded, and it is not easy to see how the difficulty is to be entirely remedied. But the very compactness of our City is just one of the reasons why our means of local transit should be good; for it affords facilities for the purpose which a city occupying a larger area would not enjoy. Every working man among us should have the opportunity on ordinary occasions of seating himself in a neat and comfortable vehicle, at a reasonable price, whenever the distance to or from his work is too great for him conveniently to walk. There is no other large city in the United States, and, making due allowance for the relative prices of other things, no other large city in the world, in which this could be done so cheaply and easily as here.

We have spoken principally of the class who earn their living by manual labor, because we wished to call especial attention to their case, and not because most of what we have said applies exclusively to them. We will add a single remark in regard to the peculiar hardships which such men endure on account of our inadequate means of local conveyance. The poor man, as compared with one in easy circumstances, rides much oftener, because he is too tired to walk, and much more seldom either merely to save time or simply because he is lazy. The amount paid by the rich man for his fare in a street car is a mere trifle, which constitutes no obstacle to his getting into the vehicle whenever he happens to be a little in a hurry, or does not feel exactly like taking pedestrian exercise. With the working man, that amount is a very appreciable percentage of his day's wages, and he is not generally willing to spend it in riding, unless he can avoid a considerable degree of fatigue by doing so.

THE LEANING TOWER.

The world-renowned tower of Pisa has gained a celebrity from obliquity which no uprightness could have given it. For centuries it has been a stronger magnet for the curious traveler than the most firmly-rooted monument of London, the most graceful column of Paris, or the airiest pinnacle of crescent-crowned Constantinople.

But it is admired only as a marvelous accident. No one would erect such a structure, not even as a show; the risk would be too great of its falling in some one of the many conditions which uphold the present structure; and besides, it would lose half its charm if its curious deviation from uprightness were coolly planned with architectural malice prepense. Still less would any sane man undertake to erect an edifice in that form for ordinary business purposes. Nay, if a structure designed for such purposes had unfortunately lost its perpendicular, as the Pisan tower has done, the owner would surely use every exertion to stay its downward course, or, still better, to restore it to its former position. Even though it might appear to have obtained a certain permanence of obliquity, yet, if a chance were offered to bring it back to an upright condition, the proprietor would be thought a lunatic who should be willing to leave it in its picturesque but precarious condition.

But the greatest folly would be shown by him who, possessing a business edifice in that condition, should, instead of restoring it to its perpendicular, use every effort to lower it still further in order to get the upper stories within more convenient reach. Who would sympathize with him if the centre of gravity should be thrown outside the base sooner than he expected, and the whole structure came crashing to the ground, burying beneath its ruins the earnings of a life of toil? The man who undermines an already leaning tower has no right to complain of the worst disasters that may result from its downfall.

Yet that is what the American people are doing to-day. At least, their representatives in Congress are doing it for them. Twelve years ago, unfortunate but inevitable events diverted the column of American currency from its upright position, and it has ever since remained a picturesque but dangerous marvel in the sight of the world. Were our financial system a mere curiosity, designed only for the amusement of travelers, it would undoubtedly be as great a success as the tower of Pisa. As in that case, so in this, the wonder is that the structure, so long apparently on the eve of falling, still leans athwart the sky, without as yet meeting the fate of the *assignat* system of France, the Continental currency of our own Revolution, and the two-cents-on-a-dollar money of the Republic of Hayti.

The object of a financial system is not to excite curiosity, and the failure of America to restore the column long ere this to the substantial ground of specie payment is a deep reproach on the national name. How much more foolish then, are those who, not satisfied with refusing to lift the financial tower to its proper position, are recklessly digging beneath its foundations, seeking only to lower the mighty structure till the hands of themselves or their constituents can snatch some of the moss which has gathered on its sides. Let the process be continued much longer, and the tower must fall. The laws of finance, like those of gravitation, are inflexible, and, though a system, like an edifice, may lean so as to startle the beholders without falling, yet the limits are fixed, and a hair's breadth more of deflexion may at any moment effect the downfall of the whole mass. A sudden war, to which every nation is every day liable, coming on the top of inflation, might produce a disaster beside which the panic of last Fall was but a child's amusement.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.

Real estate on the Hudson is languishing this year. The lower river towns are full of new houses, with the significant words staring at the passer-by, "To Let" or "For Sale." Numerous villas and villa sites are offered for sale, and no purchasers appear. A beautiful property was presented for sale at auction on Wednesday last, situated within twenty-five miles of New-York, consisting of several sites of moderate size, suitable to purchasers of moderate means, and one with a comfortable stone house, but the sale was postponed—we suppose on account of the little demand for such property. Everywhere, from Peekskill down, are pleasant sites or handsome places offered, which thus far find no purchasers. Above the Highlands again, villas are a drug in the market. One of the handsomest places above Newburg has been turned into a brick-yard. In Fishkill—the most beautiful spot for residences on the upper Hudson—a number of villas have been for years for sale or to let, and no demand has arisen. The poorest property in the State, for its cost, is a first-class villa and grounds above the Highlands. Some of the finest of these establishments do not pay the expenses of keeping them up, and are running to decay. Even when let for the Summer, the owner can only pay the wages of gardeners and servants and the cost of repairs by the rental. Nor does the land rise in value. Numbers of fine places can be mentioned, well known on the upper Hudson, worth now less per acre than they were ten years ago.

The exception to this rule is landed property near villages and towns. Thus, real estate in the neighborhood of Newburg, Poughkeepsie, or Catskill, has increased steadily in value, under the demand from small householders. At Fishkill, land cut into lots for mechanics' houses has paid an excellent profit, though beautiful sites for villas are unsalable.

The explanation of these phenomena on the upper Hudson is that our distinctive "villa population" is decreasing—that is, the number of people who desire or are able to live on their incomes on country property the year round, does not increase, and even steadily diminishes. There is an increasing number who like country life in the Summer, and who will take villas near the City for the year, going in and out daily for business. Such persons, however, do not want the care and responsibility of a country residence in Summer, far from the City. The old-time country-resident population now prefer a house in New-York in the Winter, and their liberty in the Summer to travel or to take a furnished cottage in Newport, or the opportunity of going to Europe. The expense of a European journey for a family is no greater than a Summer's villa expenses, and all the cares and annoyances of housekeeping are avoided. As the style of living of the wealthy becomes more luxurious, it is increasingly difficult to have a well-conducted ménage in a remote country-house. Good servants will not go to a lonely residence, especially if far from "chapel." If they do accept the situations, they begin to be restless, and flit in the first cool days in Autumn. The worry and annoyance of "country gentlemen" in the United States with servants are so great that no one can understand them who has not experienced them.

All these and other causes tend to diminish the old-fashioned wealthy resident population, who used to keep up large establishments on the Hudson the year round. Such people are now Summer visitors, or are at Newport, or in Europe, and really keep up but one establishment, and that in the City. On the lower Hudson, the present difficulties in real estate result in part from the universal depression in business. Those who desire to sell, find no buyers. This can best be overcome by diligent advertising. All business men understand that the time for the most diligent advertising is when demand is slack. There is capital enough in the community to be invested in land, but it must be called out.

But a great reason for this depression is the wretched means of connection between the lower part of the City and the river towns during the Summer. From Nyack down, the main river travel in Summer is by the boats of the brothers SMITH. This connection could be made a charming excursion, and most convenient transit in the hot days, if the boats only landed where there was any convenient connection with any part of the City. As it is, passengers are dumped on a dirty and crowded dock at the foot of Harrison street, where there is no convenient cross-town connection, and which is not adjacent either to down-town business quarters, or to ladies' shopping places up town. If these boats only landed say, first, at the foot of West Fourteenth or Twenty-third street, and then near Cortlandt street, they would be of far greater service to the community.

If rapid transit ever becomes a reality, then we shall see Hudson River property in the demand which its wonderful beauty and convenience ought naturally to call forth.

THE THIEVES' PARADISE.

To those who have followed the course of criminal trials in New-York, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to observe that our local Bar has few superiors in the art of making the worse appear the better cause. There is a story told of a colored gentleman in Missouri, whose taste for horses, coupled with unusual freedom from prevailing prejudices, led him into frequent differences with the courts. On one of these occasions his case seemed almost hopeless, and he was on the point of pleading "guilty." Eventually, however, like the prudent Irishman in a similar strait, he concluded not to decide the point until he had heard the evidence, and called to his aid a lawyer famous for skill in extricating his clients from tight places. Contrary to all expectation, and as much to his own surprise as to that of any one else, he was acquitted. And to his intimates and sympathizers this lucky horse-fancier was afterward heard in a burst of confidence to admit that "'Deed he tought he stole de horse when de trial began; but when Judge SEYMOUR got froo speakin' he didn't know if he stole him or not." And, like a wise man, he took the benefit of the doubt.

Many a prisoner at the bar in our own criminal courts must have been left in an equal state of perplexity as to his guilt or innocence. The forensic eloquence which succeeds in reducing murder to an outbreak of emotional sensibility, which disguises thieving as the unintentional misappropriation of alien funds, and elevates parricide to a high rank among the cardinal works of mercy, is certainly rather bewildering to an old-fashioned sense of right and wrong. Especially for the benefit of those persecuted gentlemen who are so unlucky as to be caught with the public moneys in their pockets, and who, like the darkey found with the chicken in his hat, are lost in amazement as to how it could have got there, unless it crawled up their trowser-leg, has legal ingenuity exhausted all its artifices. Perhaps the neatest device in this direction, however, was that invented, not by a lawyer, but by a Massachusetts Bank Examiner. "Temporary misapplication" was the delicate way in which he alluded to the misfortune of a certain bank President, who has since retired into private life. "Temporary misapplication" is really good, and must fill the soul of Gen. BUTLER with envy that another should have forestalled him in the glory of its invention.

But with all our regard for the excellence of our own lawyers in this direction, their brightest successes must pale before a late Italian achievement. A Tax Collector of Naples had temporarily misapplied public funds amounting to $200,000. Becoming thus wealthy, he wisely avoided the ostentation and display characteristic too often of the suddenly affluent, and, indeed, secluded himself from the public gaze. The love and admiration of his fellow-citizens, however, were not to be denied. They followed him into his retirement, and brought him forth to receive the testimony of their approbation in the public courts. There were envious people who coarsely accused him of stealing, and it really seemed at one time as though this modest and persecuted statesman might follow the footsteps of other eminent publicists whom similar calumnies have sent to jail. His lawyers, however, were equal to the emergency. They showed very clearly that the money he had stolen—no, misapplied, was the people's money; that he was one of the people, and therefore part owner of the money, and that it would be absurd and monstrous to punish a man for taking what was his own. The syllogism was irresistible, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats.

We commend the precedent to other public officers who have in contemplation the temporary misapplication of the public money. Especially do we urge it upon the attention of the ingenious counsel who are now preparing their argument to show that TWEED was only guilty of negligence in casually, and as it were unconsciously, pocketing several millions out of the City Treasury, and that he ought to be taken out of prison and made Governor, or at least Controller, forthwith. Prove that he only took what was his own as one of the people, and the thing is done at once. In Italy, according to this doctrine, instead of being in the Penitentiary, he would probably be canonized and dedicated to glory (under the direct supervision of Saint MARTIN) along with Saint FISK and the Blessed JAY GOULD.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE MAILS—BUTLER AS A JOURNALIST—THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The remainder of the day was devoted to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Gen. Garfield is endeavoring to press the passage of this bill in order that another appropriation bill may be before the Senate. If there were more appropriation bills in the latter body it is quite possible that less time would be wasted in the interminable Louisiana question and the prospective sensational Cuba debate. Gen. Butler found his usual opportunity to have a thrust at the press. Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said that he would, when in order, offer an amendment providing that the correspondence and documents of the State Department should go free through the mails. Gen. Butler thought that since the Post Office Department sent their supplies free, there was no reason why other departments should not have the same privilege; and to an inquiry why the Executive departments had partial use of the mails, which was forbidden to the legislative branch, Gen. Butler stated that the reason was because Congressmen were afraid of the bowl of somebody who might get hold of a few worn-out type, dingy paper, and muddy ink. It is stated to-day that Butler is engaged in negotiations to secure for himself some "worn-out type, dingy paper, and muddy ink," in order that he may have a morning organ in Boston for the forthcoming campaign. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, secured the adoption of an amendment striking out the appropriation of $50,000 for official postage stamps for the State Department, and inserting $1,000 for stamps at actual cost. This is a practical change in the new system which requires the different departments to pay the Post Office Department the full face value for all official stamps used, the receipts from the sales of which are treated by the Post Office Department as a revenue. If this change should become a law it will naturally decrease the deficiency in the Post Office Department.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported a bill to repeal the sections of the act of 1872 which granted an additional subsidy of half a million dollars per annum to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, upon condition that the service between San Francisco and China should be semi-monthly, instead of monthly, and that the company should have a sufficient number of iron steam-ships of American build to perform the increased service by October, 1873. The reasons for recommending a repeal of the law are set forth in a written report which accompanies the bill. The failure of the company to comply with the terms of the contract, by not having the ships ready, is the chief ground of the report, and the committee express the opinion that there is no need for semi-monthly mail service between the two countries, as ample facilities are provided by other lines already, requiring no subsidy. Another argument used by the committee is that the granting of any additional subsidy would crush out competition. The bill does not repeal the first act granting a subsidy of $500,000 per annum to that company for monthly service, and they will continue to enjoy that subsidy until 1877, when it expires by limitation. The House Committee on Post Offices has the same subject under consideration, and will, without doubt, make a report similar in its recommendations to that made by the Senate committee to-day.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House transacted very little legislative business, it being private bill day. Speaker Blaine took occasion to call the attention of the House to the rules, which permit one-third of the entire legislative time to be devoted to private bills, and he gave notice that the Committee on Rules would soon report to the House a new rule restricting the time to be devoted to that purpose. It was District day, and the result of a two hours' wrangle and debate was the passage of a modified charter for the Point Lookout Railroad bill.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Frank E. Fry, of Maine, to be Consul at Omoa, Honduras; J. V. Brower to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn. For Postmasters: James B. Pollock, at Olathe, Kansas; Wm. J. Benton, at Bainbridge, Ga.; Jesse Moore, at Owensborough, Ky.; Charles G. Clark, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

"The Magic Flute" was sung in the original German version at the Academy of Music last evening. Mme. Di Murska's two bravura airs excited, as usual, lively demonstrations of delight, and the general performance passed off smoothly enough. Mme. Di Murska's last appearance in opera will be effected, it should be remembered, to-day, when "Linda" will be the opera. Mr. Maretzek's season ends with this day's representation.

THE FUTURE OF THE LYCEUM.

An announcement which no reader interested in theatrical or musical affairs can fail to greet with pleasure is that Mr. Maurice Grau has become manager of the Lyceum Theatre. His term of office will commence Aug. 1, and is to extend over several years. We regard Mr. Grau's victory over several competitors for the lease of the theatre as a subject of congratulation. Both the public and the manager are to be considered fortunate. From the director of Mr. Rubinstein, of Signor Salvini, of the Aimée opera bouffe company and the English opera troupe we have a right to expect a great deal, while Mr. Grau is to be complimented upon the possession of a bright and dainty theatre, centrally located, and, in brief, fitted to be a place of elegant resort if supplied with proper attractions. Mr. Grau is young, experienced, and ambitious; the control of a first-class metropolitan theatre will spur him to exertions the results of which, we are convinced, will call for nothing but commendation.

SIGNOR SALVINI.

This distinguished artist quits Havana, with his company, to-day. After a brilliant campaign, he returns, at the sacrifice of a tempting Mexican engagement, to give a series of farewell representations in New-York, and in the principal cities of the United States. His performances, by their exceeding interest and excellence, no less than by the fact that they are to be his leave-takings, will surely draw large audiences. Such personations as *Othello*, *Samson*, or the *Gladiator* will not speedily be looked upon again, and no one, we take it, will forego the final chances of witnessing the tragedian in the harried review of his répertoire he will be able to offer. Signor Salvini will act in New-Haven April 27 and 30, and in Hartford April 28 and May 1; in Boston one week, commencing May 4; in Providence, May 11 and 12; at the National Theatre, Washington, one week, commencing May 18; at the Richmond Theatre, May 25 and 26; in Baltimore, May 28 and 29; at the Walnut Street Theatre one week, commencing June 1, and in New-York commencing June 8.

CROMWELL'S ART ENTERTAINMENTS.

We observe that these highly-attractive and edifying entertainments are now in progress at Robinson Hall in Sixteenth street, near Union square. Prof. Cromwell's stereopticon views of foreign parts, domestic scenery, statuary, &c., are of marvelous artistic beauty and absolute truthfulness. No one should neglect to take a journey with the lecturer, at whose command the natural wonders, and the finest art-creations of both hemispheres, appear to delight the eye.

BRIEF MENTION.

The dramatic season at Niblo's closes, we learn, to-night, when Mr. Mayo appears for the last time in "Davy Crockett."....The second of Dr. Spencer's entertainments—the "Royal Readings"—may be attended at Association Hall this afternoon....The concert given at Decker's Rooms, Saturday, in aid of the family of the late Mr. Hagen, netted $572. The gratuitous services rendered by Messrs. Damrosch, Mills, Berger, Fritsch, and Moderati, and those of Miss Henne, entitle these performers to much praise....The last concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, is to take place at the Academy this evening, Mme. Di Murska being the songstress of the occasion.

ARKANSAS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT DECIDE IN FAVOR OF BROOKS.

PROCLAMATION OF BAXTER THREATENING TO ENFORCE HIS AUTHORITY—BROOKS' SUPPORTERS CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—All remains quiet. Gov. Brooks has received congratulatory dispatches from all parts of the State, from all classes of citizens, comprising all shades of politics. It is admitted by all that Brooks was elected in 1872, and should have been installed. Brooks has possession of the State-house, and is entrenched there in his Executive office. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and all departments recognize him as Governor, and co-operate with him. He has offers of men and arms from all parts of the State, but does not need them, as he claims he has sufficient to maintain his authority. Baxter is at the Anthony House, claiming to be Governor, but he cannot enforce his pretended authority. To-day final disposition was made in the Circuit Court of the case "Brooks *vs.* Baxter," and no appeal taken, and *supersedeas* asked for. The question is finally settled, and Brooks is Governor by the vote of the people and the decisio of the courts. The military command er here has orders to maintain peace, and to let the courts settle the matter without military interference. Brooks is confident that he can hold the situation, and is receiving the hearty support of all classes of citizens in this city. The only support Baxter has is a few old Confederate Generals and their small following. There is much excitement, but so far no collision.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

During the warlike movements of last night Col. Rose, commandant of the United States Arsenal, brought a company down, stationing them at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and sent word to each side that, while he had no orders to interfere in behalf of either party, he was directed to prevent bloodshed. The company returned to the arsenal at daylight this morning, there appearing to be no immediate danger.

Gov. Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding as before to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House the capitol for the time being. This morning the private secretaries of Messrs. Brooks and Baxter applied at the Post Office for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

Gov. Baxter has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16, 1874.

To the People of Arkansas:

An insurrection, organized in the interest of certain parties disappointed in an attempt to secure the influence of the Executive for proposed frauds in the approaching election, has effected the seizure of the Capitol, and now attempts to usurp the functions of Government. The momentary success of this insurrection so far as regards the occupation of the building, the political traditions of the American people give to legitimate Government in time of peace, the armed sentries and loaded cannon which for the moment support the usurpation within the precincts of the State House have been deemed requisite to the maintenance of organized Government. The unexpected and forcible usurpation of the building could not at the instant be successfully resisted. Aversion to unnecessary bloodshed has for a few hours withheld the arm of the State from immediate vindication of its rights and dignity. Forbearance has seemed only to embolden the impudence of the handful of insurgents. Forbearance, therefore, is at an end. General orders, No. 1, from head-quarters of the militia of Arkansas, of date corresponding with that of this proclamation, declares martial law in the County of Pulaski. It is due to the people of the State that the circumstances which have rendered necessary this course of action be published.

At the election of 1872 I was returned Govenor of Arkansas. At a late stage of the session of the Legislature chosen at the same time, my opponent, Joseph Brooks, Esq., sought his sole legitimate and constitutional method of redress, had he been injured in the decision of the election, by an appeal to the representatives of the people. The appeal was summarily rejected. Application was then made to the highest judicial authority of the State—the Supreme Court—for a writ of *quo warranto*, which should determine my right to the office of Governor. In that case, as in the suit instituted for the office of Auditor of State, the highest judicial tribunal of Arkansas decided that under the supreme organic law of the State, the determination of the question of the election of State officers is exclusively vested in the Legislature. Public excitement was allayed. The State settled itself to quiet under an administration which I trust has not been unfaithful to its professions or obnoxious to the people. Meantime a proceeding had been instituted before a Circuit Court of a county for the possession of the office of Governor. I do not care at present to comment upon the question of the authority of such a court to adjudicate a matter from the decision of which the Supreme Court of the State had, upon unconstitutional grounds, not merely shrunk, but affirmatively denied its own jurisdiction. The Pulaski Circuit Court did clandestinely assume upon a demurrer filed in court, but never submitted to the court for its action, to render judgment of ouster against the officer who for fifteen months had exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the State.

The judgment was rendered upon the call of the contestant's attorney, in violation of the express agreement of counsel that the case should not be taken up in the absence of the representatives of either party. It was rendered, therefore, in point of fact, without the knowledge or even the suspicion of the Governor or his counsel, in pursuance of a plot already matured, in anticipation of the decision of the Circuit Court. The conspirators forgetting, in their haste, that no writ of ouster had ever been issued, betook themselves to the room where the Chief Justice of the State, the sole dissenter from the decision of the Supreme Court, awaited them by previous appointment, and then, armed with the Chief Justice's attestation to Mr. Brooks' oath of office, proceeded, forcibly, to eject from the State-house the chief magistrate of the commonwealth. The appeal lies, of course, to the Supreme Court of the State. That Supreme Court has already in a case invo ving the point at issue, determined that no court has the authority to decide the validity of the election of any executive officer of the State. It need hardly be remarked that, pending an appeal, the effect of the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County is suspended, and that the undertaking to sustain the enforcement of that judgment, pending the appeal, is without color of law or moral palliation. The forcible ejection of the Chief Magistrate from the premises was followed by a prearranged and prompt summons to armed desperadoes to bar all access to the State House and its legitimate occupants. Brooks has issued a paper entitled a proclamation, in which he distinctly announces his intention of bloodshed. The Executive of the State has but one obligation to perform, that to which he is bound alike by his duty as a citizen and his official oath. The authority of the law will immediately and effectively be asserted, peaceably it may be, but asserted in any event. The Government proposes to occupy the capital as Governor of Arkansas. I appeal to the people of the State to support the Government of the State against shameless usurpation. Under the solemn obligations of my oath of office, I renew my promise to be true to them. I ask from them the support which they owe to the Chief Magistrate. (Signed,) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas."

THE JUDGMENT SUSTAINED—THE COURT CENSURED BY THE BAR—ORDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—This morning Judge Whylock sent a note to the Clerk of the Circuit Court stating that he had been advised by the Sheriff that it would be unsafe for him to come to the Circuit Court-room, on Markham street, and requesting the Clerk to bring the records up to the State-house. Gov. Baxter's attorneys were also notified. These gentlemen declined to pass through the Brooks guard into the State-house, where the County Clerk's office is located, to attend court.

The Judge then moved to the Criminal Court-room, just opposite, but the counsel did not attend at that place. Judge Whylock then overruled the motion to set aside judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustained the motion to correct the record so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorney. The Bar held a meeting to-day, and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks' attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel.

During the morning Gen. T. P. Dockery was appointed Military Governor of the city, and issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, April 17.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The Commander in Chief of the military of the State of Arkansas has appointed me Military Governor of the City of Little Rock. All male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are hereby ordered immediately to report for duty at these head-quarters, at the south-east corner of Markham and Scott streets. Failure of prompt compliance with the requirements of this order is not expected from patriotic citizens, and the consequence of such failure must rest with those who omit to comply.

(Signed,) TOM P. DOCKERY,
Brigadier General and Military Governor,
City of Little Rock.

ADDRESS BY LEADING CITIZENS—GOV. BAXTER INDORSED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 17.—The following address, signed by nearly all the leading citizens of Little Rock, was issued to-day:

To the People of the State of Arkansas:

The recent occurrence here in the attempt to displace Gov. Baxter and install Mr. Brooks as Governor of this State is a matter of such serious moment, as to require, in our opinion, a few words from us. From the disposition heretofore made of the contest between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Baxter for the office of Governor by the court of last resort, we had supposed that the question was settled, unless the next Legislature should undertake to act upon it, and Mr. Baxter, the legal Governor of the State. Acting as such Governor in a time of peace, when the country was quiet, by a movement wholly in violation of law and of a revolutionary character, Gov. Baxter was ejected from, and Mr. Brooks was forcibly put into, possession of such office, and is now attempting to exercise the functions and duties of the same. Gov. Baxter is determined to put himself in possession of such office, and to hold the same, and has so proclaimed to you. In this we fully indorse Gov. Baxter, and we call upon you, whose interests are our interests, to come to the aid of Gov. Baxter in this movement. Our all is involved in this, and if Gov. Baxter is kept out of office in this manner, then there is an end to peace and prosperity in this State, and in their stead we are to have disorder, bloodshed, and ruin. After a deliberate revisal of the whole situation we see no alternative but to sustain Gov. Baxter in this trial, cost what it may, and we urge you to rally at once to the capital, and aid in the maintenance of Gov. Baxter's power and authority."

Gov. Baxter is still at the Anthony House, with a guard stationed around the hotel, and Mr. Brooks is at the State-house, surrounded by a number of armed men, mostly colored. He is fortifying the place, apparently preparing for a siege.

Gov. Baxter to-day made a demand upon the Postmaster for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver it, saying he had refused it to Mr. Brooks and had telegraphed to the department for instructions.

The United States Circuit Court adjourned to-day until the first Monday in May, and Judge Dillon leaves to-night for St. Louis.

The first arrest was by Baxter's troops, who arrested one of Brook's Lieutenants this morning while passing near Baxter's head-quarters, and sent him to the guard-house.

Brook's forces have not apparently been augmented by any considerable numbers. Baxter's officers are enrolling men rapidly, and public feeling is generally in his favor.

The United States troops occupied a position at the United States Court-room last night, in the centre of the city, to preserve peace, and will occupy a similar station to-night.

Baxter's forces have taken possession of the different gun-stores and the arms and ammunition in them.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BE KEPT OUT OF EITHER FACTION—THE MAILS FOR THE "GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS."

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was stated that reports had reached here that Baxter, of Arkansas, had seized the telegraph line to prevent the Brooks party from using it, and accordingly instructions had been issued by the War Department to an officer at Duvall's Bluff to proceed to Little Rock and investigate the matter, and to see that telegrams to or from the General Government shall not be intercepted.

Postmaster General Creswell, in response to the telegram of the Postmaster at Little Rock, received to-day, instructed him as follows: Letters addressed to Gov. Baxter, or to Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Baxter. Letters addressed to Gov. Brooks, or to Brooks, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Brooks. You will retain all communications addressed to the Governor of Arkansas until further orders.

REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN THE ACCOUNTS OF A BANK.

It having been reported late last evening that there was to be a change in the presidency of the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway, and that Mr. Osmond H. Schriener, the present Cashier of the institution, was to take the place of Mr. Emil Sauer, the President, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Schriener, at his house, No. 51 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, to inquire about the truth of the rumor. Mr. Schriener said that the rumor was true, and that he was to succeed Mr. Sauer, who had ceased to be President of the bank. Upon being asked why this change had been made, Mr. Schriener at first declined to say anything in regard to it, averring that the capital of the bank was intact and perfectly sound, and that it was able to pay every dollar of its indebtedness, and that he did not think that it was necessary to say more. The reporter then suggested that the public would be anxious to know why so important a change was made so suddenly, and that it would, perhaps, be better that they should know the true reason at once, rather than that they should be allowed each one to conjecture for himself. Mr. Schriener then said that the present action of the board was owing to the fact that they had found some irregularities in the direction of the transactions of the bank, and on that account Mr. Sauer had sent in his resignation. He particularly requested the reporter to say that he would pledge his honor that the capital of the bank was not impaired to the amount of a single cent; that it was able to pay every dollar of its indebtedness to-morrow, if necessary; that, although it was comparatively a young institution, being only four years old, it had paid a dividend regularly for the last three years, and that it would pay a dividend this year as well.

Mr. Sauer, the Ex-President, was then called upon, at his residence, No. 6 East Forty-ninth street. He declined to make any statement in reference to the matter. From other sources, however, it was ascertained that the irregularities amount to over $60,000.

END OF A RAILROAD WAR.

The war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, which, since July, 1873, has been kept up with much vigor, is at last settled, on the understanding that each of these companies shall have equal privileges over the New-Jersey lines leased by the Pennsylvania Road, also the same terminal facilities for passengers and freight at New-York. The new arrangement is to go into effect on Monday next, the 20th inst., from which date the passenger and freight tariffs of both companies will be restored to the old standard. The fight in this case has been over the through traffic between New-York and Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio, operating the old and well-known line between that city and Washington, desiring to keep the travel between those cities as much as possible to themselves, and the Pennsylvania Road endeavoring to draw it off by the new "air-line" route. After five or six weeks the last named line was abandoned, and the trains of the Pennsylvania Company resumed their old route via Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to Washington. The last line possessed but a single track, while the Baltimore and Ohio Road operated two. Notwithstanding this fact, and owing chiefly to the strenuous and continued efforts of the Pennsylvania people, almost all the travel from the North to Washington was for some time carried over the new single track road from Baltimore to the National capital. To secure further control of the route to Washington, the Pennsylvania Company, in September last, notified the Baltimore and Ohio Company that from and after the day following, their cars would not be allowed to run on the New-Jersey Roads leased by the Pennsylvania Company, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio people were entitled by their contract to six months' notice. The other railway companies were also informed that the tickets of the Baltimore and Ohio Road would not be taken on the Pennsylvania lines through New-Jersey, nor would baggage from the Baltimore road be checked over those lines. In retaliation the Baltimore people in December last reduced the rates on through travel to the West about one-half. Various plans for a settlement followed, advanced by companies friendly to both the contending parties, but up to the present time without success. By the compromise just adopted the Baltimore and Ohio Road is to run two day trains, and the Pennsylvania Road one night and one day train, per diem.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., April 17.—A woman named Mary A. Whitter, about sixty-five years old, was found dead in her house on Brackett street, yesterday. She was somewhat eccentric, and lived alone, receiving no visitors. Her non-appearance, therefore, excited no comment, until it was observed that no smoke issued from the chimney and there were no signs of life about the house. This afternoon the authorities were notified, and, on going into the house, found the woman stretched on a mattress on the floor. She had, apparently, been dead a week or ten days. Not a morsel of food of any kind nor a particle of wood was found in the house. It is supposed she was taken too ill to go out and purchase food, and actually starved to death. She has a son in the Second Auditor's Office in Washington.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS BY RAINS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—The heavy rains of the past few days have not only been destructive to the planting interest, but, together with the floods in the various rivers, damaging to the different railroads centring here. On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad trains run only to Middleton, and portions of the Clarksville division of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad are inundated already, and the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are still rising, causing a temporary suspension of travel on that road, while the Memphis and Little Rock Road is in danger should the rise in the Mississippi continue for a few days longer.

THE LENGTHENED STEAM-SHIPS.

LIST OF OCEAN STEAMERS WHICH HAVE BEEN LENGTHENED—THEIR ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS.

The recent disasters which have befallen certain transatlantic steam-ship companies have created an immense and absorbing interest in the general condition of ocean steam-ships, and the question which has just arisen respecting the effect of lengthening steamers after a number of years' service is likely to excite greater attention. With the view of obtaining an accurate idea of the number of steamships which have been altered in this regard, a TIMES reporter called yesterday afternoon at the offices of the several transatlantic companies, and, with one exception, the information was cheerfully tendered. The only company whose manager positively refused the information sought was the Anchor Line, and Mr. Henderson, the agent, emphatically declined to give it.

Of the Inman Line, the ships which have been lengthened are the City of Bristol, formerly the Etna. It was built in Greenock in 1857; its original length was 304.8 feet, to which were added 44.8 feet in 1871. City of Washington, built in Glasgow, 1856; original length, 239.3 feet, to which were added, in 1873, 49 feet. City of Limerick, built in Greenock, 1855; original length, 298 feet, to which 33 feet were added. City of London, built in Glasgow, 1863; original length, 325.4 feet, to which were added, in 1867, 40 feet. City of Paris, built in Glasgow, 1866; original length, 358.7 feet, to which were added, in 1870, 39 feet. City of New-York, built in Greenock; original length, 305 feet, lengthened to 375.2 feet in 1871. These steamers, with the exception of the City of Paris, are all freight-boats, and do not carry the mails. The City of Paris is the only regular mail-boat which has been lengthened, and it is asserted that she has already shown her fitness for all seasons and all weathers.

National Line.—The Greece, formerly the Virginia; built in Barrow, England, 1863; original length, 340 feet, to which were added, in 1872, 51.6 feet. The Canada, formerly the Pennsylvania, built in Barrow, England, 1863; original length 340 6 feet, to which 51.6 feet were added in 1872. Holland, formerly the Louisiana, built in New-Castle, England, 1858; lengthened, in 1870, 80 feet.

French Line.—Ville du Havre, formerly Napoleon, III., built in 1856; original length 360 5 feer, to which 63 feet were added in 1872. This vessel, it will be remembered was recently lost in a collision with the Lock Earn. Europe, formerly Lafayette, lengthened in 1868, and abandoned by her Captain (Lamarie) and crew on 2d April. Amerique, built at St. Nazaire, 1865, formerly L'Imperatrice Eugenie; lengthened in 1874, foundered April 14, 1874.

Anchor Line.—(Information obtained from outside sources.) Napoli, built in Glasgow, 1874; original length 252.4 feet, lengthened, in 1872, 46.4 feet.

Cunard Line.—Olympus and Marathon.

Miscellaneous.—The Wilmington, formerly owned by Williams & Guion, built in 1865; original length 185 feet, lengthened 40 feet in 1870. It is now the property of a private individual. The Canima, formerly Princess Royal, and Juan G. Meigs, built in Glasgow in 1873; original length, 239 feet; lengthened, in 1870, 30 feet. Sheldrake, built in England 1855; original length, 209 feet; lengthened in 1861 by 30 feet. Cambria, built in North Shields, England, 1858; original length, 184 feet, to which 20 feet were added in 1861. Corinthian, formerly the Damascus, built in Glasgow 1856; original length, 239 feet 3 inches; lengthened in 1873 by 49 feet.

The statement published yesterday that the Norwegian steamer Anna, and the Widdrington, (not Woodrington,) and the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, were lengthened vessels, is denied.

None of the steamers belonging to the following steam-ship companies have been lengthened: Guion Line, White Star Line, Red Star Line, Morse Steamship Company, State Line, Great Western Line, Dublin Line, Cardiff Line, Baltic Lloyd, North German Lloyd, White Cross Line, Hamburg Line, and Rotterdam Line.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The special committee which was appointed by the Cheap Transportation Association on Tuesday last have appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Simon Sterne, B. P. Baker, and J. L. Macauley, to examine the various rapid-transit bills now before the Legislature, with a view of selecting such bill as may to them seem the most desirable for incorporating amendments which would provide for an elevated railroad for the transmission of grain. The Committee will probably go to Albany in a day or two, and the probability is that they will endeavor to have the amendments which they require inserted in Mr. Eastman's bill.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The 106th anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce will occur on the 7th of May next. The members propose to celebrate the occasion by a grand banquet at Delmonico's that evening, at which the President of the United States and other distinguished gentlemen will be present as invited guests. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Wm. E. Dodge, George Opdyke, Wm. M. Vermilye, Samuel D. Babcock, Solon Humphreys, Francis S. Lathrop, George Wilson.

A VIRGINIA ROMANCE.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel* concludes its recent romantic story of a fugitive bridegroom, as follows: "Mention was made in this paper a few evenings since of the mysterious disappearance of a bridegroom. The particulars of the case are as follows: There arrived in this city on Thursday, the 2d instant, a young widow with two children, and a young man, apparently about twenty-three years of age, the latter bearing the name of Bernard Hall, all hailing from Boonesville, Albemarle County, Va. They proceeded to Washington, and were there united in the holy bonds of wedlock. They returned to this city on the same day, and procured accommodations at a boarding-house in the upper part of the city, and there received the congratulations of many ladies in the neighborhood. The next day he partook of a first-class dinner, and without saying anything to anybody, or even kissing his bride good-bye, walked out, as it was supposed, to see the sights, and did not return until yesterday afternoon. In the mean time, the bride took it very easy, remarking 'if he did not come soon she would marry some one else, and she would not have married him any way if she had known there were so many good-looking young men here as there are, and, besides, there are plenty of fish in the sea uncaught yet.' But, alas! the groom had been seen along the line of the W. C., T. M. and G. S. R. R., and was brought to this city yesterday afternoon. He said that he didn't intend to go away, but that 'he was sitting on a freight car which had an engine tied to it, and it carried him off, and that he didn't like this married business anyhow.' She informed him that he had just returned in time, as she didn't intend to wait much longer for him. What is remarkable about the case is that the wife bears all the expense. They left last night on the 9 o'clock freight train for Culpepper."

THE ORIGINAL ABOLITIONISTS.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reunion of Abolitionists in Chicago in June has issued invitations to the following persons to be present and deliver addresses, sketches, &c.: Wendell Phillips, on "John Brown;" George William Curtis, on a special subject, probably "The Abolitionists;" William Lloyd Garrison, special topic; Rev. J. A. Thom, on the "West India Emancipation;" Elihu Burritt, New Britain, select topic; Hon. Henry Wilson, select topic; Hon. Charles Francis Adams; Oliver Johnson, Bristol, England; Elder Edward Matthews, on "Father Dickson;" John Bright, M. P., London, England; James Clark, Street, England; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Tracy Cutler, Handle Cushman, Bristol, England; Hon. E. B. Washburne, Hon. J. C. Fogg, F. E. McCracken, Addison Coffin, Hon. John F. Patten, Gen. H. E. Payne, Hon. C. M. Hawley, John Brown, Jr., Owen Brown, Theodore D. Weld, Gen. O. O. Howard, J. W. Wilson; and Judge E. S. Williams, of Chicago, a eulogy on James H. Collins. The Committee on Biography report the following subjects for biographical sketches, to be read at the reunion: Illinois men—E. P. Lovejoy, "the martyr," by Dr. E. Beecher; Major C. W. Hunter, first candidate of the Liberty Party for Governor, by Rev. D. B. Hurlburt; John H. Henderson, first Liberty candidate for Congress, Moses Hunter and Dr. Nelson, teachers in the free institute; Benjamin Lundy, anti-slavery pioneer; J. H. Collins, Owen Lovejoy, Jesse Fell, and Ichabod Codding. Wisconsin men—Chas. Durkee and S. D. Hastings. Ohio Men—Samuel R. Louis, S. P. Chase, and Joshua R. Giddings.

COMPLIMENT TO COMMODORE GRAY OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Yesterday the passengers on board the steam-ship Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line, tendered the following compliment to Commodore Gray, who has made over 100 passages to Aspinwall, and never lost the company one cent for damages or met with an accident to ship or passengers:

ON BOARD THE STEAM-SHIP CHAUNCEY,
OFF ——, April 17, 1874.

To Commodore A. G. Gray, Commander, &c.:

DEAR SIR: On the termination of our voyage we cannot separate without tendering to you, and to your officers, our sincere acknowledgements for the attention and courtesies which we have received during our passage to New-York.

Though the transit has not been as speedy as the steaming qualities of your vessel have recorded on previous voyages, owing to circumstances over which you had no control, yet our time has passed delightfully, every comfort being placed at our command, and we thank God for His heavenly protection in guiding the good ship in safety.

Yourself and officers have blended the characteristics of good seamanship with the courtesies of gentlemen, which we feel proud to record, and we only exercise a proud privilege to acknowledge our high appreciation of the same.

Wishing that yourself and amiable lady (the latter having graced the ship on the present occasion) may enjoy many years of uninterrupted happiness, and requesting you will convey to the senior officer, Mr. Purser Rooney, the Surgeon, and other officers of your ship these our sentiments, we remain, dear sir, your faithful servants,

Capt. E. Wakeman,	Byron Archer,
Andrew C. Elliott, Jr.,	W. Fitz Randolph,
Mrs. Harry H. Brackett,	Mrs. Lottie A. Perry,
Helen Marshall,	Charles S. Smith,
Wm. M. Hopkins,	Austin Kracaw,
Charles Hallet,	James Emerson,
Sarah H. Hallet,	Horatio Blackwell,
Miss Frances Wescott,	F. M. Czarnouski,
Miss Agnes Sherk,	Miss M. J. Stone,
Albert Delgade,	E. Sanguine, M. E.,
Dan P. French,	C. S. Dewing,
Morgan Gale,	Miss Gussie Sherk,
H. E. Wessels,	Mrs. Matilda Sherk,
J. C. Gilbert,	T. Templeton Dougherty,
D. Campbell,	and several others.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

To the People of the State of New-York:

It is right that the people of the United States should know that the day and year which closed the century of American Independence—July 4, 1876—will be commemorated with ceremonies expressive of the gratitude and pride of a great nation; and, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, which created the Board of Finance, the following report is made over the signature of the President of the board:

The original law of Congress, enacted March 3, 1871, provided for "the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence by an international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and natural resources of this and other countries, under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

And the act of June 1, 1872, fixed the capital to complete this great commemoration at $10,000,000, which was by the Commissioners apportioned among the several States and Territories on the basis of population.

Of this sum the State of Pennsylvania alone, aided by a subscription of $100,000 from the State of New-Jersey, has raised in the form of subscriptions to the stock and by appropriations from its Legislature and the Councils of Philadelphia, about $4,000,000, or nearly one-half the amount necessary to insure success. This provision having been made, designs for suitable buildings were approved, and othe preliminary and incidental arrangements have so far advanced as to justify an immediate commencement of the work of construction.

The Commissioners have appealed to the Congress of the United States, on the basis of these subscriptions, appropriations, and preparations, to maintain the spirit of the two laws above referred to, and the correspondence of the State Department with foreign powers has induced the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Liberia, Equador, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Mexico, Hayti, and the Sandwich Islands to express their intention to participate, and they have every reason to believe that this appeal to Congress will be generously responded to.

Subscriptions to the stock have also been made by individuals in the States and Territories of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, Oregon, California, Louisiana, Florida, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arizona, New-Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, Arkansas, Alabama, New-York, Virginia, Iowa, and Kansas.

Such in brief is the condition of the organization for the international commemoration of the close of the century of American independence.

The City of Philadelphia was selected as the most fitting locality at which to celebrate the birth of American Independence for the reasons:

1. That from Philadelphia the Magna Charta of human liberty, the immortal Declaration, was uttered. The buildings in which the convention sat remained substantially as they were on that historic day; and

2. Of all the points of Revolutionary interest, Philadelphia is the most central and accessible to the whole country. It is the Republic's celebration of its birthday at the very place of its birth.

The Finance Board earnestly urge their fellow-countrymen to keep in mind the great fact that the event to be commemorated is the grandest and most momentous in history, that the commemoration is to take the form of an exhibition of the stupendous progress made by the American people in the first hundred years of their independence, in everything relating to the natural resources of the country and their development, and, especially, its progress in those industries, arts, and institutions which benefit mankind.

How diversified are the objects which must enter into that exhibition—how vast the buildings and the space required to present them with full effect, are suggestions that need only to be mentioned to bring home to every American the colossal magnitude of the undertaking.

Consider for a moment the industries, products, and devices necessary to an adequate expression of the progress of your own State, and the space that will be essential to their full presentation, and you can hardly fail to perceive that your State alone will require an area in the exhibition buildings and grounds equal to that occupied at Vienna by England or France. This is true of not less than ten of the older States. The other twenty-seven States and ten Territories will each of them require space in proportion.

That the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance might be within the reach of every citizen, the Congress of the United States fixed every share at $10, which will be represented by a handsome steel-engraved certificate, executed by the Treasury Department of the Government, and fittingly designed in commemoration of the event. The board in soliciting subscriptions to its stock feel assured that there is a patriotic desire to render the exhibition worthy of the occasion.

Notice is hereby given that checks and drafts can be addressed to the Financial Treasurer, Frederick Fraley, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for any number of shares, at $10 each, and certificates of stock will be promptly returned. The International Exhibition will commence on the 19th of April, 1876, and close on the 19th of October, 1876.

The undersigned, President of the Board of Finance, speaking for his colleagues, and, he believes, for the great body of the American people, does not doubt the answer of that people to this earnest appeal. They are not unmindful of the patriotic interest in the Centennial of their own independence, nor of the high duty of honoring it as it deserves. Philadelphia, the scene of the immortal Declaration, not only in the old hall where it was written, and whence it was proclaimed, but in the extensive Park where the exhibition is to be held, sacred as the resort of Washington and the Revolutionary worthies, has given many times her share to the memorial. It is not her celebration—it is the nation's. History has simply designated that city as the spot where the national sentiment can be historically expressed. Every other City and State is inspired by the same sentiment. Every man and woman, North and South, is stirred by the same impulse. All the peoples of the earth are earnest spectators and students of our progress. The work, therefore, is at once national and international. It reaches every class and every interest. It will be the most remarkable comparison and interchange of ideas and inventions, of art and science, of the products of the earth, the brain, and the hands—the most friendly and complete intercourse between the races of all countries in modern civ lization. It is impossible to believe that any portion of the American people will hesitate to unite in what is a sacred memory and a sacred obligation.

JOHN WELSH,
President of the Centennial Board of Finance.

New-York Conservatory of Music,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY.
The Conservatory remains open the entire year.
PRIVATE and CLASS Instructions.—*Advertisement.*

FOR ALL COUGHS AND COLDS USE JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean, and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair Dressing.
Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

Trees and Shrubs, at Flushing, N. Y., of all the best sorts; catalogues free. Address
R. B. PARSONS & CO., Broadway.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

Our Changing Bodies.

Our bodies are constantly changing. The dead matter passes off by the bowels and the pores, and digestion and assimilation supply fresh material. This material cannot be pure, and consequently the body cannot be healthy unless the stomach and the secretive organs perform their allotted tasks thoroughly and regularly. That they may do so keep them in good working order with that most efficient of all invigorating, regulating, and purifying preparations, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If you wish your blood to be really the "stream of life," to have your bones clothed with sound flesh, to be exempt from nervousness and debility, to be clear-headed and cheerful: in short, to possess that choicest of Heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body, resort to the great vegetable restorative whenever you feel languid, or suffer from indigestion, or are bilious or low-spirited, or suffering from any derangement of the animal functions. The relief is immediate, and full restoration certain.

Consumption.

The scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, West Va., Oct. 28, 1872.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

SIR: For the last year I have been using your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited. At that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery, and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, Ohio, writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Removal.—Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph Company removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BEECKMAN—REY.—On Wednesday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, THOMAS H. BEECKMAN, of New-York, to M. LOUISE, third daughter of Charles Rey, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

GARDNER—CRANE.—On Thursday, April 16, at Zion's Church, by Rev. John N. Galleher, GEORGE N. GARDNER to MARY ELSIE, daughter of the late Theodore Crane.

IRWIN—WUSTE.—On Thursday, April 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., JAS. B. IRWIN, of this City, to SOPHIE, daughter of Fred. Wüste, of Bremen, Germany.

MOTT—MOFFETT.—On Thursday, April 16, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, ELLA, daughter of the late James S. Moffett, of Cincinnati, and HENRY A. MOTT, Jr., of New-York.

NEWELL—WARING.—At the Reformed Church, Yonkers, N. Y., April 15, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Cole, DARIUS E. NEWELL and AURELIA WARING, daughter of the late Jarvis A. Waring, all of Yonkers.

PIGOT—NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, at St. James Church, by Rev. Chas. W. Homer, JOSEPH B. PIGOT to ELLA, daughter of Cornelius T. Nostrand. No cards.

RUMSEY—MARVIN.—On Wednesday evening, April 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., CORNELIUS EARLE RUMSEY, of Pittsburg, Penn., to LILLIE M., daughter of Walter K. Marvin, Esq., of New-York.

SWEET—LAMB.—On Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Benjamin D. Hill, HENRY C. SWEET to CARRIE R., daughter of Chester Lamb, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SOUTTER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, CHARLES B. SOUTTER, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of the late George Thompson, of Balston Spa, N. Y.

VOSS—NELSON.—On Thursday, April 16, by Rev. Wm. H. Nelson, Jr., WILLIAM VOSS to CAROLINE KANE, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Nelson.

WARNER—STILLWELL.—On Thursday, April 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. W. Sloss, G. H. WARNER to LIZZIE STILLWELL, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. E. Stillwell.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, April 17, JAMES D. ARMSTRONG, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, April 19, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, D. S. Holmes, No. 89 4th st., Brooklyn E. D.

BARKER.—On Thursday, April 16, MAY, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Maggie C. Barker.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her late grand-father, E. T. Fountain, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BARBER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 16, WILLIAM BARBER, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Club-house, No. 12 University place, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

CAMP.—April 16, at Norwalk, Conn., J. CAMP, Jr., of Hudson City, N. J., aged 36 years, eldest son of Jonathan Camp, of Newark.

Funeral Monday, April 20, at 1 P. M., at Newark.

CARLTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., April 16, Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D., in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Monday, April 20, at 1:30 P. M., without further notice. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 12:40.

CLARK.—On Friday, April 17, of diphtheria, MABEL, daughter of William E. and Caroline Clark, aged 7 years and 3 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 173 East 71st st., this City, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

COREY.—On Thursday, April 16, 1874, WILLIAM E. COREY, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 83 Varick st., on Sunday, April 19, at 2:30 P. M.

CLARKSON.—On the 13th inst., at Philadelphia, ROBERT STEVENSON, son of John W. and the late Susan A. Clarkson, in the 6th year of his age.

FAURE.—On Wednesday, April 16, JOHN REAUF FAURE, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this Saturday, at 2 P. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangel st, (Wainwright Memorial,) corner Waverley place and West 11th st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment in the family vault.

GILDERSLEEVE.—At Hempstead, Long Island, April 15, Mrs. MARTHA GILDERSLEEVE, relict of the late Nathan Gildersleeve, aged 87 years, 4 months, and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Hempstead, at the residence of her son, Seth H. Gildersleeve, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, and at St. George's Church, at 2 o'clock.

GEDNEY.—On Friday, April 17, JOHN R., only child of Roderick M. and Delia M. Gedney, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 12 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandfather, J. L. Smith, No. 306 East 50th st., on Sunday, April 19, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Monday.

HAMMOND.—In New-York, April 17, 1874, OTIS STARKEY HAMMOND, aged 17 years and 4 months, son of L. S. and Sarah E. Hammond, of Cape Vincent, N. Y.

KIMBALL.—At Riverside, Cal., April 16, suddenly, of hemorrhage, WARREN WOODS KIMBALL, son of Warren and Mary S. Kimball, in the 36th year of his age.

MACY.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, April 15, LOUISA C. MACY, wife of Aaron C. Macy, Jr., and daughter of the late Charles S. Coleman.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Aaron C. Macy, Hudson, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, 20th inst.

MALLORY.—In Brooklyn, April 16, 1874, WILLIE A., only child of John A. and Jennie G. Mallory, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, April 18, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 433 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

MOSES.—In this City, April 16, MARGARET W., wife of David Moses and daughter of the late John G. and Margaret W. Tibbets, in the 48th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also the officers and teachers of the Tenth Ward schools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the United Presbyterian Church, in 116th st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., Saturday, April 18.

NARAMORE.—At Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., on Thursday, the 16th inst., ROBERT J., eldest son of R. C. Naramore, Derby, Conn., aged 16 years and 8 months.

Funeral will be attended from M. E. Church, Birmingham, Conn., Sunday, 19th inst.

OSBORN.—On Thursday, April 17, at Cutchogue, Long Island, EDWARD M. OSBORN, formerly of this City.

Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRANKARD.—On Friday, April 17, ANN, beloved wife of John B. Prankard.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, De Bevoise av., near Frost st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Take Grand street cars at Grand or Roosevelt Street Ferries, to Frost st.

RANNEY.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 16, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, of Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPRING.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, G. Lee Knapp, No. 128 East 60th st., of pneumonia, ANNA T., daughter of the late Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D.

The funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYE.—Died on the 11th inst. at St. Augustine, Fla., at the residence of John P. Howard, Esq., ELIZABETH DWIGHT LATHROP, wife of Washington R. Vermilye, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation from the Presbyterian Church at Englewood, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 18, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the train leaving New-York from (Erie depots,) 23d st. and Chambers st. at 9:15 A. M. A special return train will leave Englewood at 1 P. M.

ZIMMERMAN.—At Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 22, 1874, JOHN E. ZIMMERMAN, of New-York, late Vice Consul General for the Netherlands.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, 18th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

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OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE SAILING OF the steamer Baltic, the mails for Great Britain and Ireland will close at this office at 2 P. M., with a supplemental mail at 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, April 18, 1874. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 20: Nos. 67, 97, 177, 164, 194, 195, 196, 197.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Scher vs. Farge; motion denied.

In the matter, &c., Boole; Brown vs. Burns; In the matter of the application of the New-York Gold Mining Company; In the matter, &c., Smith & Parmlee Gold Company; memorandums.

By Judge Donohue.

Bixby vs. Snow; opinion.

Feeks vs. Feeks; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Levy et al. vs. Burgess; case and amendments settled.

By Judge Monell.

Mosback vs. Mosback; Judgment for limited divorce granted to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

McDaniel vs. Schmidt, Jr.; motion granted.

Reed vs. Cochran et al.; motion granted on payment of taxable costs of defendant Hall.

Broderick vs. Eagan; motion denied without costs.

Taylor vs. Philip; motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Murphy vs. Buckman; motion to send back to Referee for further finding granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Hartsung vs. Lewis; motion to open judgment denied, with $10 costs and disbursements.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 295.—*Township of Pine Grove* vs. *Talcott.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by the township in aid of the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad Company, under the provisions of an act of the Michigan Legislature, passed in 1869, enabling such township subscription in aid of railroad enterprise. A demurrer was interposed on the ground of the invalidity of the act of the Legislature, and the consequent want of power in the township and its electors to vote and issue the bonds. The demurrer was overruled and judgment had on the bonds. The error assigned here is the decision of the court that the legislation was valid; and the argument is that by the State Constitution it cannot be a party to or interested in any internal improvements. It is also said that the State courts had previously to the decision in this case so held, ruling the act invalid, and that by the rule in such cases it was the duty of the Federal Court to be governed by the adjudications of the State courts on all questions involving a construction of its Constitution and laws. J. S. Black for plaintiff in error; J. A. Garfield for defendant.

No. 283.—*Morgan* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was a proceeding in confiscation under the act of 1862, for the condemnation of land belonging to one Aecquo. The appellant claimed as intervener under a mortgage previously made. The cause was treated in the District Court like a proceeding in admiralty, and was heard by the Judge without a jury. The decree was for the United States, and the appellant taking the case to the Circuit Court, it was there dismissed because the transcript and record of the proceedings in the case did not disclose the judgment and decree of the court complained of, and sought to be reversed by appeal, to have been a decree or judgment in an equity or admiralty proceeding, but to have been a judgment at common law. It is here contended that the District Court had no jurisdiction, and that if it had, then the dismissal of the appeal by the Circuit Court was erroneous. P. Phillips for plaintiff in error; C. H. Hill for Government.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

A PARTY WALL LITIGATION.

Joseph H. Cockroft vs. *Peter Moller.*—The parties to this action are owners of adjoining lots, the defendant acquiring his title under a contract that when he built he would pay half the cost of the party-wall already erected by plaintiff. Defendant did build, but used only a portion of the wall. For the portion used plaintiff demanded $2,000, which was refused, and suit being commenced to recover the amount, defendant deposited $1,700 in court as all he believed himself liable to pay. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $2,393 05, including interest.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Washington Market prices fluctuated to a perceptible extent during the past week, especially in Vegetables, Meats, and Poultry. Beef declined from ½c. to 1c. ℔ lb. The following were the quotations yesterday:

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Stewing pieces	.15@ ..	Bacon, lb	16@ ..
Suet	.10@ ..	Tripe, lb	8@ ..
Mutton, hind qr's	.17@18	Lard, lb	15@ ..
Mutton Chops	.21@22	Smoked Beef	25@ ..
Pickled Hams	.15@ ..	Smok'd Hams, lb	16@ ..

FISH.

California Salmon	.50@ ..	Smelts, lb	15@ 20
Codfish	.10@15	Striped Bass, lb	15@ 25
Fresh Shad	.25@75	Frostfish, lb	10@ ..
Halibut, lb	.15@20	Blackfish, lb	12@ 16
Perch	.10@12	Eels, lb	15@ 20
Sunfish	.10@ ..	Carp, lb	15@ 20
Flounders	8@10	Brook Trout, lb	75@1 25
Pickerel	.15@20		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb	.18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb	9@10		
Smoked Salmon, lb	.20@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Eels, lb	.25@ ..		
Smoked California Salmon, lb	.18@20	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb	.18@20	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Salt Mackerel, each	.12@25	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, lb	.25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..	H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Friesche Bueckling, each	6@ ..	Sturgeon, lb	25@ ..

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb	$18@$25	Wild Duck	65@ 75
Spring chickens, pair	1 50@2 00	English Snipe, dozen	2 00@2 50
Philadelphia chickens	26@ 28	Commmon Turkey	18@ 22
		Geese, lb	16@ 22
Philadelphia turkey	20@ 25	Pigeon, dozen	2 00@2 25
		Flight Pig, doz.	3 50@4 00
Tamed Squab, dozen	4 00@5 50	Capon, lb	38@ 40
Tame Duck	22@ 28	Brandt	2 00@2 50

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk.	$10@$20	New Tomatoes, quart	75@1 00
Potatoes	20@ 25	Asparagus, bnch	75@1 25
Potatoes, bu	1 25@ ..	Rhubarb, bunch	15@ 18
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 20@ ..	Cranberries, qt.	25@ 45
Squashes, lb	10@ ..	Mint, bunch	10@ 15
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Onions, hf. pk.	60@ 70
Cabbage, head	10@ 12	Onions, quart	15@ 18
Leeks, bunch	8@ 10	Lettuce, head	10@ 15
Parsley, bunch	10@ 12	Beets, hf. pk.	30@ 35
Radishes, qt.	3@ 8	New Carrots	6@ 12
Green Peas, hf. p.	40@ 50	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
New Tomatoes, crate	2 50@3 00	Water-cresses, quart	15@ 20

FRUITS.

Oranges, doz.	$25@$35	Malaga Grapes, lb	20@ 25
Lemons, doz.	25@ ..		
Apples, bbl.	5 50@ 6 00	Prunes, new, lb	16@ ..
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English Nuts, lb	20@ ..	Cocoanuts	8@ 12
		Dried Cherries, lb	20@ 30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, lb	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@ 40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@ 40
		Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Peaches, lb	20@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Apples, lb	12@ ..	Can Quinces	35@ 40
		Can Cherries	35@ 40
Dried Pears, lb	15@ ..	Can French Peas	40@ ..
Dried Currants, lb	10@ 15	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Oranges, doz.	30@ 40		
Filberts, lb	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Prunels, lb	25@ ..		
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomat'es	22@ ..
Strawberries, quart	75@ 1 00	Can Raspberry	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	.40@45	Eggs	10 for 25@ ..
Common Butter	.35@40	Cheese, lb	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	.20@25	Onions, quart	25@ ..
Mixed Pickles	.20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	.25@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 17, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day was small, and at noon to-day the markets closed weak, with a few lots of Beeves unsold. Prices on both days ranged from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., with top quality Steers held from 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.; from 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. was allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold from $40@$70 ℔ head; trade slow. Veals sold from 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb. Bobs from 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Sheep continue firm in price but slow of sale. Wooly Sheep sold from 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.; shorn Sheep from 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs at 16c. ℔ lb. Several cars of Sheep stood over unsold. Trade in Live Hogs is merely nominal; values of same are quoted from 5¾c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. City-dressed closed firm on yesterday afternoon at 7¾c. ℔ lb., and opened to-day at 7⅞c. ℔ lb., with tops held for 8c. ℔ lb. In the course of the afternoon, owing to the wetness of the weather, the market became less active and less strong, and general sales were effected at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 180 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 122 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. D. Waixel sold for self & Co. 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 13 scarce Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., and $1 on ℔ head, weight 8 cwt.; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50c. ℔ head was allowed off on this lot; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., and $1 on ℔ head, weight 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 227 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 117 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 3 carloads of good quality Missouri Steers. H. Meyer sold for J. T. Alexander 51 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; held on sale 55 good quality Illinois Steers.

At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 253 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 17,450 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 20 shorn Jersey Sheep, weight 1,610 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 68 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 6,560 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 155 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 14,600 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 9 Jersey Spring Lambs, weight 410 lbs., at 16c. ℔ lb. Held on sale, 5 cars of Sheep. F. Kase & Sons held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This branch of trade continues slow and small. City Dressed Beef, in sides, 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; for Quarters, 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.; Hind-quarters, 11c.@12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.; Ribs, 15c.@17c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed Mutton, 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.; selected lots 12½c. ℔ lb.; City-dressed Spring Lambs from $7@$10 ℔ head; City-dressed Veal, from 11c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Country-dressed Veal, from 9c.@13c. ℔ lb. Western Dressed Beef had to be cut to force sales; prices from 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—2,316 head of Horned Cattle, 2,716 Sheep, 2,970 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including six cars reported to arrive, 510 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,585 head, or 505 cars, against 492 cars for the same time last week; there were no sales to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; all the Cattle remaining unsold were shipped East in first hands; the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week; the market closed heavy at $6 50@$7 75 for Western Sheep; all the stock in the yards, save one load of clipped Ohio, were sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 33 cars reported to arrive, 6,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,100 head, against 18,300 head for the same time last week; the market ruled higher, with a more abundant supply of good Hogs; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 87½; Heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 17.—Receipts for three days ending April 16—Cattle, 750; Hogs, 2,160. Shipments—Cattle, 320; Hogs, 1,740. Corn-fed Texas Beeves, $4@$4 70; Cows, $2 75@$3 25; Wintered Colorado Steers, $3@$3 50. Hogs—Smooth, light average, $4 50; smooth, heavy, $4 80. Cattle dull and heavy; Hogs brisk and active.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 for good to choice. Wheat quiet and weak, for Regular at $1 32½@$1 32¾ for No. 1 Spring; $1 27 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 27¾@$1 27⅞, May; $1 28⅞, June; No. 3 do., $1 20½@$1 20¾; Minnesota Spring firm and in fair demand at $1 35 for No. 1; $1 27½@$1 30 for No. 2. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and easier, at 5¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 65⅝c., May; 66⅞c., June; New No. 2 Mixed, 64¼c.; Rejected Old, 63½c.@64c.; new, 63c. Oats quiet and weak at 45¾c.@46c. for No. 2, cash; 46¾c. May. Rye steady at 93c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 65@$1 68 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher at $16 40@$16 45, cash or May; $16 70 June. Lard steady at $9 70, cash or May; $9 90 June. Bulk Meats active and higher at 6c. for Shoulders; 8⅞c. for Short Rib Middles; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Short Clear do., all loose, spot. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94½c.; generally held at 95c. Freights steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Flour firm for low and medium grades at unchanged prices. Wheat firm and higher, at $1 28@$1 29 for No. 2 Spring; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn firmer at 66½c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track. Oats firm and in fair demand at 50c.@51c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm at $1 30@$1 55 for Iowa Spring. Rye firm at 97c. for No. 1. Whisky higher at 95c. Pork firm at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats very firm; some sales higher; sales of Clear Sides at 9c., seller May; round lots at country points held at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm; Clear Sides sold at $9 90, May; small cash lots at 7c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard held at 9¾c. Hogs held at $4 70@$5 10 for Light; $5 10@$5 35 for Bacon; $5 40@$5 75 for Heavy. Cattle quiet at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 50 for fair Butchers'; $5@$6 37½ for good to extra steers. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 2,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour strong, in good demand, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice White $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 75@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 70; Pennsylvania Red, $1 78; Western Spring, $1 53@$1 58. Corn quiet and steady; sales of Southern White at 88c.; Southern Yellow 86c.@87c.; Western Mixed, new, 85c.@86c.; old, 89c. Oats quiet; Southern, 67c.@72c.; Western, 64c.@67c. Rye firm at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and advancing. Pork firm at $17 25@$17 50. Bulk-meats, no sales and little offering; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon firm and active; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm at 10¼c. Western Butter unchanged; New Tub sold at 30c.@34c. Coffee a shade firmer and more doing at unchanged prices. Whisky firmer at $1@$1 01.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—Imports for the past twenty-four hours: Flour, 5,800 bushels; Wheat, 27,977 bushels; Corn, 31,192 bushels; Oats, 30,100 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Peas, 300 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers, $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat advanced, active; sales of 6,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 47; 500 bushels White Canada at $1 65. Corn higher; sales of 4,000 bushels New, on track, at 82c.; 1,500 bushels New High Mixed, at 84c.; held at close at 86c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 56c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 85@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 56. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Wheat—Good milling demand, and higher prices rule; sales, 3 cars of White Canada at $1 95, being an advance of 5c. Rye firm; $1 10 for State, in store. Corn firm with a fair demand; sales of car lots No. 2 new High Mixed Western at 87c. Barley and Malt quiet. Oats firm. The Cattle market opened dull; receipts, 528 car-loads, being 12 cars less than last week; what few sales made show a decline of ½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Milch Cows, $52@$55. The market for Sheep and Lambs was dull, with ¼c. ℔ lb. off on all grades except extra; 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. for common to fair; 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good; 8½c.@8¾c. for extras. The market for Veals was steady at ½c. off. The market for Hogs was dull; $5 95 for Hogs averaging 176, and $5 70 for Hogs averaging 160 lbs.; store Pigs dull at $6 50@$7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Wool firm and scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Double Extra and above, 56c.@67½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Mediterranean, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 43c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@28c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 6,500 bushels prime White Canada at $1 80@$1 81; 4,500 bushels choice do. at $1 85; 2,000 bushels common White Western at $1 65; 2 cars Amber Michigan at $1 66; 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58; 2,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn advancing; sales of 4,600 bushels at 81c.; 2 cars, 82c., and 1 car, 83c. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—719,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 42. Corn firm and in good demand at 68c.@73c. Oats dull at 48c.@57c. Rye firm at $1 05½@$1 06. Barley quiet and steady at $1 60 for Spring. Butter dull and drooping. Pork dull; offered at $17 without buyers. Lard quiet but firm at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Steam; 9⅞c.@10c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong; a speculative demand; prices higher; no spot sales; held at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c.@9⅛c. for Clear Sides; sales of Shoulders, buyer May, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, buyer May, 9⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders quiet at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides sold early at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; held at 9½c. at close; Clear Sides held at 9¾c. Whisky steady and 1c. lower at 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Flour dull at $6@$7 for Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 75 for Choice, $8@$9 25 for Family. Corn advanced at 82c. for Mixed and Yellow, 82c.@85c. for White. Oats quiet and easier at 59c.@60c. Bran quiet and dull at $1 40. Hay dull at $18 for Prime. Pork dull; held at $17 50. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon active and higher at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 12½c.@13c. Lard firm at 9½c.@10c. for Tierce, 10½c.@10¾c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 7¼c.@7½c. for good Fair, 8c. for fully Fair to Prime. Molasses—Nothing done. Whisky sold at 96c. for Louisiana. Coffee quiet at 21½c.@23c. Corn-meal scarce and higher at $3 75@$3 85.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 52½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61; Extra, $1 71; Amber Michigan, $1 51½; May, $1 53½; No. 2 Red, $1 51½@$1 51¾. Corn opened firm, but closed dull at 73¼c. for High Mixed; May, 73c.; June, 73¾c.; low Mixed, 73c.; no grade, 72½c. Oats firm and in fair demand. Clover-seeds sold at $5 80; Mammoth, $6. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 36; No. 2, $1 21; May, $1 31¼; June, $1 31¾. Oats steady at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 90c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $16 25½. Hams in pickle firm at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders, loose. Lard held firm at 10c. for Kettle, 9¾c. for Steam. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Flour firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1 68@$1 70; Amber, $1 80@$1 85; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye held $1@$1 03. Corn in fair demand; sales, Yellow at 89c.@90c.; White, 87c.@88c. Oats steady; White, 63c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c.@62c. Petroleum firm; Crude, 11c.; Refined, 15¼c.@15⅜c. Whisky held at 98c. for Western, in iron.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 for A No. 1. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 56c.@60c. Provisions in fair demand and higher. Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@13½c. Lard firmer at 10c.@10¼c. for Tierce, 10¾c.@11c. for Keg. Whisky easier at 93c.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 56 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 47 for No. 2. Corn quiet but firm at 76c. for Low Mixed; 77c. for High do.; 72c.@73c. for Ear, on track. Oats firm at 55c. for No. 1 State and Western; 53c. for No. 2 do.; 45c. for White. Petroleum quiet and weak at 12½c.@12¾c. for Standard White, in car lots; 15c.@15½c. for State Test.

DETROIT, April 17.—Wheat steady at $1 70 for Extra, $1 60 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 77c. Oats in good demand. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40c. Resin firm; $2 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for hard, $3 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

AN ECONOMICAL REPORTER'S CIGAR.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says that there was some alarm at a meeting of the School Board of that city a day or two ago, caused by the sudden discovery of a volume of smoke near the door. An examination brought to light the fact that an umbrella had caught fire, and before it could be extinguished nothing but the charred stem and iron ribs remained. The umbrella had been placed near the door a few minutes before by a member of the press gang, known as an inveterate smoker. He had thoughtlessly hidden away in the folds of the umbrella a partially-smoked Havana, from which the fine gingham covering ignited. The umbrella, the *Gazette* adds, "was prized by the owner far beyond its intrinsic value, having been presented to him for his accurate reports of the Baltimore Schuetzenfest a year or two ago."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 17, E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the premises No. 34 John street, south side, 22.2 feet east of Nassau street, embracing a lot 15 by 52.10 by 15.4 by 51.10, with a portion of the five-story brick building, situated on the corner of John and Nassau streets thereon, covering the lot sold, for $18,000, cash. The purchaser of the property was George Chesterman. The portion of the building sold rents at the rate of $3,300 per annum, so that it will be seen that at the price disposed of the property sold at a great bargain. Hugh N. Camp also sold, to close out an interest in a mortgage by order of Henry Nalor et al., a plot of nine lots, in size 222.3 by 100, with frame building on same situate on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 202.9 feet west of First avenue, for $17,500, the buyer being Henry Nalor, the owner of the mortgage. The legal sale by Mr. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street was adjourned to May 1, and the legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of a house and lot on First avenue, south of Eighty-eighth street, was also adjourned to the same date. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

The legal sale noticed for Thursday by Dingee, Porter & Co., of 400 lots, comprised in the "Halstead Estate," located at Rye, Westchester County, to take place on the property, was adjourned to a day to be subsequently announced.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions billed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver W. West, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 100, with a five-story brick store and tenement 25 by 100 upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick tenement-house 25 by 25 in the rear, situate on East Twenty-first street, north side, 300 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 90, at West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. U. Reynolds, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, in East One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 140 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of a house, with plot 58 by 140, located at Tremont, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) and situate on Washington avenue, south-east corner of Eighth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

Premises No. 34 John st., s. s., 22.2 feet e. of Nassau st., comprising a lot, with portion of five-story brick building thereon covering same, in size 15x52.10x15.4x51.10 ... $18,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

Nine lots, East 109th st., s. s., 202.9 feet w. of 1st av., together forming plot in size 222.3x100. Sold in one parcel ... $17,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 16.

Barclay st., No. 3, 25x75	$5,000
Bleecker st., e. s., 120.11 ft. n. of Carmine st., 20.11x100.3	16,450
Clinton st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton st., 15.1x100	28,000
Lewis st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Stanton st., 20x100	14,655
Madison st., n. s., No. 271, 18.9x100	10,000
Madison st., s. s., 48.7 ft. n. e. New-Bowery, at point 61.6 n. of Madison st., thence n. 37.3 ft., thence s. e. 69.2 ft. to Madison st., thence s. w. 29.10 ft.; ½ part	3,000
4th st., e. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Bank st., 20x75	11,800
6th st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x92.10	28,000
12th st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st av., 24.4x92.3; Stuyvesant st., s. s., 158.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x70.5	16,000
16th st., n. s., 142 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x92	16,000
20th st., s. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x91.11	7,500
25th st., s. s., 179.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 20.3x98.8	23,000
25th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9	4,600
26th st., n. s., 122 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9	13,250
35th st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x98.9	42,500
46th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.4	14,000
49th st., n. s., 56.3 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100	9,000
55th st., No. 29, West, n. s., 385 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.6x100.5	44,000
75th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	24,500
115th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x100.11	20,000
Madison av., e. s., 62.6 ft. n. of 79th st., 20x77	35,000
1st av., n. w. corner 51st st., thence n. 23.1 ft., thence w. 229.8 ft. to point 65.4 ft. n. of 51st st., thence s. 65.4 ft. to n. s. 51st st., thence e. 225 ft. to beginning	21,000
8th av., No. 610, e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 40th st., 25.2x75	24,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Bleecker st., No. 55, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Bleecker st., No. 315, 5 years, per year	1,500
New Bowery, No. 21, store, &c., 3 years, per year	1,030
24th st., No. 13 West, 15 years, 5 years, per year, $4,500; 10 years, per year	5,000
24th st., No. 15 West, 15 years, 5 years, per year, $4,000; 10 years, per year	4,500
3d av., No. 209, 5 years, per year	1,600
8th av., No. 110, store and basement, 5 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 144 WEST 22D ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable three-story brick, 20.10x45 feet, with a two-story brick extension 15 feet deep. The house is in perfect order, and now occupied by the owner. Possession can be had on or before the 1st of May if desired. Price very low, and terms easy.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 22D ST., near 6th av., for sale; now occupied by the owner, and is in excellent order; three stories, with two-story extension; will be sold at a very low price and on easy terms, with possession on or before the 1st of May.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BARGAIN.—BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23x100 feet; possession May 1, 1874.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS building, paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years; $75,000 cash. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on Park av., near 38th st., a first-class modern-finished, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house about 17x60x80.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT HARLEM, NOS. 9 AND 11, ON 123D ST.—Two small brown-stone houses, 175 feet from Mount Morris Park. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address C. B. LAWRENCE, No. 102 East 111th st., owner.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSsession—Four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, No. 130 West 42d st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

NO. 24 EAST 127TH ST., HARLEM.—THREE-story brown-stone house; in perfect order; every improvement; choice location; a bargain. Apply on premises, or to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN EAST 21st st., of peculiar construction, with or without furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 126 West 53d st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY FINE AND EXTRA wide house in 22d st. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, and three story, basement, brown stone, I will sell $2,500 less than cost. Inquire of CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE AT THE WEST END OF LONG BRANCH FOR SALE, ADJOINING PRESIDENT GRANT'S ON THE SOUTH.
Extra large and fine sea lot; large house, containing eighteen rooms, water, bath-room, laundry, &c.; furnished; large stable.
Price low to a prompt buyer.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J.—Murray st., near South Broad; lot 25x100; well and cistern; house and extension; both two and one-half stories; gas, &c.; terms easy; price $6,250.
GEO. W. DAVIS, No. 31 Warren st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—ONE hour from this City; handsomely furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES desiring to purchase or hire real estate on the banks of the Hudson will find full particulars as to location and prices by applying to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—PRETTY VILLA, TEN ROOMS; LAWN, fruit and shade trees; half an acre; bay and ocean view; forty-five minutes from City; Staten Island; $5,800; terms to suit; photographic views at office.
S. B. WOOD, No. 25 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST beautifully located cottages in Carmansville, (152d st.,) 300 feet west of Grand Boulevard; three minutes to depot; terms very moderate. Apply at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.
MECHANICS' TRAINS.

What is needed by people of moderate means.—Fare only 8½ cents. Whitestone, Long Island, on Whitestone Bay, the future centre of large shipping interests; only twenty-two minutes from Hunter's Point by excellent Flushing and Northside Railroad, (Miller's platforms, steam brakes, elastic wheels, heater, foot-warmer under each seat, safety switches;) forty-two trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; troubled less by ice or fog than horse cars are by snow; about an hour from the City Hall by James slip ferry, (double-decked boats;) less from up town by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; nearer than Fort Washington or Elizabeth; or 1/2 half as far as Mr. Stewart's "Garden City;" more convenient than Harlem or out in Brooklyn; as near to business as 70th st., and much pleasanter travel; schools, churches; values steadily increasing; good society; beautiful scenery; riding, boating, bathing; high ground; excellent water; many streets sewered, curbed, guttered; healthy; no more chills and fever than in New-York City; fare on mechanics' trains only 8½ cents; the first railroad to supply quick transit; commutation by other trains, $55 per annum; village taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent. on valuation. No more riding on car straps nor living in crowded tenements.

AT WHITESTONE.—TO LET—HOUSE (FIVE ROOMS) and garden, $10 per month; other houses, with six to nine rooms, and garden to each, from $30 to $45 per month. For sale—House, six rooms, garden; only $400 cash and $25 per month, without interest, till whole price ($4,000) is paid; also one, seven rooms, $4,500, same terms; also one, eight rooms, $5,800, double lot, $600 cash, balance $40 per month, without interest, till all paid for; also one, ten rooms, bath, range, &c., for $4,500, on similar terms; also, the best business corner in Whitestone, all on mortgage if you build.

Call on JOHN J. GLEASON, room No. 12, sixth floor, (take elevator,) Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., and get pass, and on SAMUEL DRAKE, Real Estate Office, near depot, Whitestone.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for good income-paying property in the City of New-York, (first-class store or warehouse property preferred.)—The elegant country-seat of M. F. Cottinet at Dobbs' Ferry, located midway between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington Depot, and about two miles from either. The dwelling is very commodious, and contains every modern convenience and improvement, built after plans and superintendence of the French architect, Mr. Lienau; material, Caen light-drab stone, imported from France. The parlor floor is most conveniently divided, and has large drawing-room, boudoir, library, dining-room, billiard-room, picture-gallery, and unusually fine conservatory, large butler's pantry, and inclosed piazza connecting conservatory with most of the entire floor; second and third story bedrooms equally convenient and numerous. Water supplied to the entire house from high level, supplying, also, the outbuildings, (stable, coach-house, greenhouse, grape-house, lawn, ravines, and fountains.) The lawn is, probably, unsurpassed anywhere; roads macadamized, inclosed and overshadowed by trees of great variety, fully grown. Mansion fronts on the Hudson, and grounds (about thirty-five acres) have lengthy water-front and riparian rights. For price, terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge E. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage, and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality, and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair, and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

THE PLACE FOR A HOME IS AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, No. 286 Greenwich st.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., ON OTSEGO LAKE, scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" tales, (four hours west of Albany,) an elegant mansion, with lake front; picturesque sites near village on lake and Susquehanna River, at $200 per acre and upward; three fine dwellings, at $2,500 to $6,000, and handsome furnished cottage, (convenient for boarding at Cooper House in Summer,) for sale or rent; several much below cost. Descriptions, and of Cooperstown, furnished by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-fourth acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT STONE COTtage; eight rooms, four acres of land, and out-buildings; within three-quarters of a mile of Bronxville and Tuckahoe Stations, on the Harlem Railroad, twelve miles from Grand Central Depot; house well built, on high ground, and front on Boulevard; a rare opportunity to obtain a country seat at a very low price. Price, $6,000; rent, $300. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the valuable property of the late Judge Dean, situated on South av., consisting of nearly eight acres, all laid out, with fine shade trees, excellent garden, great variety of fruit, grapes, &c.; house almost surrounded by verandahs, pleasant, and commodious; water throughout, and heated by furnace. Inquire of L. R. Marsh, Esq., No. 170 Broadway.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—FOR SALE at a bargain to a prompt buyer, a desirable residence in the best neighborhood, with every convenience; two and a half acres in lawn and garden; fine trees, carriage-house, stable, and ice-house; furniture sold with house if desired; possession May 1. HENRY ANSTICE, Jr., No. 23 Nassau st.

MOUNTAIN HOME.—SALE OR RENT, WITH OR without furniture; cow and fowls; South Hillside; view forty miles; large spring, brook, grove, lawn, garden, fruit, twenty-five acres; ample dwelling; spring water introduced; tubs, furnace. Address Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

A FACTORY—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, at Jersey City, "Claremont," on Morris Canal, within quarter mile of two principal railways; building, 50x250; vacant lots adjacent. Will lease or sell favorably. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

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LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, running through to Murray st.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 63.9x104.10 feet.

The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott.
HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.
JAS. McQUADE, Referee.
T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES McQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
(Office No. 21 Park row.)

MONDAY, APRIL 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE,
by order of the Surrogate, to close estate of
HERVEY G. LAW, deceased.

Splendid business property on Fulton and Water sts. No. 25 Fulton st., north-west corner of Water st., substantial five-story brick building, with cellar, now occupied as a stationery store.

No. 206 Water st., rear of above, five-story brick building, now used as a stove and furnace store.

ALSO, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE ESTATE OF GEFFERT WETJEN, DECEASED.
SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY,
corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts.,

Nos. 164, 166, and 168 Canal st., Nos. 27 and 29 Elizabeth st., plot of ground, 46x50, all built upon with brick and frame buildings, well rented, and must be sold.

Also, at same time and place,
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS NEAR THE OCEAN, ON CARROL PLACE, AT BATH, LONG ISLAND, by order of CARL L. RECKNAGEL, Esq., FINE DWELLING, FOURTEEN ROOMS, perfect order; carriage-house and stable; eight lots of land; excellent neighborhood, adjoining residences of Barney Williams and others.

Terms liberal; maps and particulars of all above property at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
SPLENDID IMPROVED PROPERTY,
ON BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG, to close estate of HERVEY G. LAW, deceased.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, large four-story and cellar building, now used as a factory.

No. 398 Broadway, three-story brick store and cellar.

No. 414 South 5th st., vacant lot.

Middleton st., north-west side, rear of base-ball grounds and 100 feet south-west of Harrison av., five lots.

Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE and others, defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, Benjamin C. Thayer, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York on the southerly side of Fourth street, between Wooster and Thompson streets, known and distinguished on a certain map of land belonging to John Ireland, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated Oct. 24, 1818, by lot No. (2) two, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south-westerly side of Fourth street at a distance of one hundred feet north-westerly from Wooster street, running thence south-westerly along lot No. (1) one on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street one hundred feet; thence north-westerly, along lot No. sixty-seven on said map, and parallel with said Fourth street twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly along lot No. 3 (three) on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street, one hundred feet to said Fourth street, and thence south-easterly along said Fourth street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1874.
B. C. THAYER, Referee.
JAMES K. HILL, plaintiff's attorney.
ap4-law6w8

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 15 ST. MARK'S PLACE, BEING THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JAS. L. VAN ALEN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ST. MARK'S PLACE—The three-story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling and lot, known as No. 15 St. Mark's place, north side, near 3d av.; house is 26x55 feet, contains hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, and range; lot, 26x112.11 feet. Possession May 1, 1874.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE TWO-AND-A-half-story high-stoop brick house, twelve rooms No. 217 West 17th st.; rent $70 per month. Also, the three-story and basement house No. 427 West 19th st.; rent $1,100 per year. Also, the three-story high-stoop house No. 320 West 30th st., twelve rooms; rent $1,400. Also, the three-story high-stoop house No. 254 West 20th st.; rent $1,200. Also, the three-story high-stoop house No. 476 West 24th st.; rent $1,100. Also, the four-story large English-basement house No. 230 West 38th st.; possession immediately; rent $1,600. And several other dwelling-houses on the west side of town at very reasonable rates.

For permits apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, green-house and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET—ON REAsonable terms to a good tenant, a commodious country residence beautifully situated on Roslyn Bay, the lawn sloping to the water with large old shade and fruit trees; all necessary out-buildings, including ice-house filled, and several acres of land; accessible to New-York by steam-boat and several railway trains daily—the landing within three, and the depot ten, minutes. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FOR the season or a term of years, a fine country seat; house large, well furnished, in good order, with modern improvements; situation high, healthy, and commanding extensive land and water views; lawn of several acres, with well-selected fruit and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house ample and convenient; to a private family only. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 157 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET.—BERGEN POINT, N. J., FOUR FIRST-class houses, with all modern improvements, bath rooms, water closets, gas, &c.; eleven to fourteen rooms; thirty minutes from Wall st., via New-Jersey Central; one and two blocks from station on paved streets; location healthful in every respect; rent, $800 to $1,000. Inquire of S. HUMPHREYS, No. 54 Exchange place, second floor; or W. H. JENNINGS, Bergen Point.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house with four acres of land, on the bank of the Navesink River; the house commands a magnificent view of the ocean, and is but one mile from the beach; abundance of fruit; splendid boating and sailing; the steamer Sea Bird lands within four minutes' walk of the house.
For further particulars apply to
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., to rent; large dwelling-house, completely furnished; stable, cow-house, and all necessary out-buildings; grounds, consisting of eight acres beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and flower beds; great quantity of fruit-trees; will be rented very reasonably to a careful private family. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—A VERY desirable four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with two-story extension; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order and repair; the owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., COTTAGE ABOUT five minutes' walk from station; nine rooms; has furnace and range; rent $650. Large house, same distance from station; eleven rooms, bath-room, water-closet, laundry, stationary tubs, furnace and range; rent, $1,200. Also, an old place with fine trees, about three minutes' walk from West Line Railroad; rent $550. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, near the station.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR BY THE YEAR, one of the most charming residences on the Hudson River, twenty miles above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and water views, comfortable house, fully furnished, good garden and stable, extensive grounds; rent very moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, THREE FIRST-class three-story and basement houses, ten rooms; twenty minutes from ferries by horse cars; location very desirable; rent $400. Apply to WM. HARNEY & SON, corner of Grove and York sts., Jersey City, or on the premises, No. 1 Belmont place, Belmont av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN FORDHAM (Twenty-fourth Ward) to let by a physician, who will board in the family; a good garden, fruit and vegetables, attached; also barns and stables. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to POTTER BROTHERS, Fordham.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDUBON PARK, 157th st., this City, with beautiful view of the Hudson; fine shades, and in a most delightful neighborhood; to let very cheap; rent $2,000.
D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad st., Room No. 42.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, NEAR depot, house with eight rooms; rent $30; also, on Jersey City Heights, near Five Corners, French-roof house, thirteen rooms; rent $50. A. McLEAN,
No. 256 West 22d st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A cottage house on South Main st., opposite Military common; lot 44x150; rent, $500 per year. Address C. N. ENSLIN, Box No. 143, Post Office, Orange, N. J.; or call at No. 163 Main st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, TWELVE ROOMS; WATER ON TWO FLOORS; FINE SHADE; SIX CITY LOTS; ON FOREST AV., CORNER 165TH ST.; RENT, $600; MORRISANIA. F. H. NASH.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED RESIDENCE; every department complete; bath-room, laundry, furnace, gas; grounds spacious, attractive; stable; coach-house; location capital; near depot.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. Apply on premises, from 12 to 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to be seen by permit from 12 to 3. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

ANY RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRING A first-class furnished house at about half value, will please call on the owner, at the premises, No. 16 West 51st st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

WHITESTONE POINT—TO LET—A CONVENIENT house, with five acres of land, on the shore at Whitestone Point. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 6 College place.

RESIDENCE AT CATSKILL, FURNISHED, for rent during the Summer to desirable party; ten rooms; best location; with or without stabling. Address X. X., Catskill.

FLOORS AND PARTS OF FLOORS TO RENT, in a desirable locality. Apply at No. 228 East 34th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.

No. 304 Clinton st., three-story brick, 12 rooms, (2,957)	$1,000
No. 2 Second place, three-story brick, 20 rooms, (2,972)	2,000
No. 8 Poplar st., three-story brick, 12 rooms, (3,104)	1,000
No. 122 Montague st., three and one-half-story brick, 16 rooms, (3,124)	2,200
No. 28 Portland av., four-story brown stone, 16 rooms, (3,016)	1,700
No. 26 Bond st., three-story frame, 12 rooms, (3,017)	750
No. 296 Wyckoff st., three-story brick, 12 rooms, (2,987)	500
No. 120 St. Mark's av., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (2,982)	900
No. 52 St. Mark's av., three-story brown-stone, 13 rooms, (3,014)	1,000
No. 22 South Oxford st., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (3,026)	1,200
No. 11 Jefferson st., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (3,097)	900
No. 3 Monroe place, three-story brick, 14 rooms, (3,105)	1,800
No. 276 Ryerson st., three-story brown-stone, 13 rooms, (3,135)	1,000
No. 112 Madison st., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (3,152)	800
No. 150 De Kalb av., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (3,153)	1,100
No. 306 Hicks st., three-story brick, 13 rooms, (3,179)	800

Permits and particulars of above only of WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 139 Montague st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—A TWO-STORY AND A half frame house, containing twelve rooms in a pleasant location, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station and one hour from City, at a low rent to a desirable tenant; with three or more acres of land. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

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NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES—ON WEST 62d st., near Boulevard; No. 308 West 58th st.; also, No. 207 West 46th st. Auction on Wednesday, April 22, by RICHARD V. HARNETT; and lot on 58th st., near circle, and 130th st. and 8th av. Bills at office No. 111 Broadway. The absolute.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Timothy G. Churchill, No. 5 Gramercy Park, 27 by 65; finished and furnished in the best style. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 55 White st.

TO RENT, WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE—No. 5 London terrace, or No. 467 West 23d st.; house is in complete order, and with mirrors and gas-fixtures. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

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TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, ON GRAND ST., near Grove, all of a three-story and basement brick house except the parlor floor; contains the modern improvements; part of the rent taken in board. Address Mr. R., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO LET, ON FORDHAM RIDGE, (TWENty-fourth Ward,) a very desirable house, five acres of land, stables, and out-buildings. Will be rented furnished for the Summer, or unfurnished for the whole year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON John st., Tarrytown; nine rooms; six minutes from depot, three from schools and churches.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester, within ten minutes' walk of steam-boat and railroad. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET—IN FINE ORDER, A FOUR-STORY modern house, sixteen rooms, No. 102 West 17th st., to tenant with good reference; $1,800 per annum. Inquire at No. 279 6th av., in mattress store.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, THIRTY MINUTES from Peck slip, two desirable houses of ten and twelve rooms, at low rents. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 258 Broadway, Room 12.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 Bond st., in complete order throughout. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—NO. 2 EAST 86TH ST., FOUR STORY, brown stone; the cheapest house on the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—THE SNUG TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 352 West 11th st. Inquire of JOHN D. WENDEL, No. 79 Maiden lane.

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ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

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Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT, THE property No. 102 Prince st., near Broadway, consisting of large rear building, 25x50, with ceiling 35 feet, now used for fine casting and moulding works, and the front building; for dwelling, store, and basement. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 221 Canal st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.—FINE STORE AND dwelling in 8th av., west side, between 14th and 15th sts. Would lease at a reasonable rent to good parties. For permits apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LEASE—NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY; spacious double store, with very fine basement and cellar; and also the third and fourth lofts; new modern building; terms favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE, SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMprising fourteen lots of ground foot of 31st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO.,
No. 12 John st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT THE CORNER OF Frankfort and Gold sts., the upper part of the building, being the whole building except drug store. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST., OVER drug store, second floor, for business purposes; one of the best locations up town for a diamond broker, tailor, dress-maker, or other light business.

TO LET—EXTRA LARGE MARBLE-FRONT BUILDing, No. 25 Mercer st., (size about 38x100.) The lofts can be rented separately; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment, desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 260 Canal st., near Broadway, 25x88 feet. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—OFFICES ON SECond floor, front and back, to let, at low rents. Inquire in the gallery, on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE, THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power, Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 FULTON ST., FRONT AND back offices on the first, second, and third floors suitable for any kind of business.

TO LET—CHEAP, THE SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE No. 41 Thomas st., about 35x85; five stories and basement. Apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE STORE, 22x100 FEET, 34th st., near 3d av. Apply at No. 228 East 34th st.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.—BEST REFERence, desires to take charge of a house this Summer, while owner is absent. Address James, Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

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FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS PATENTS; IMportant staple article in universal use; price, $5,000 cash, and $5,000 from future profits; only small capital needed in manufacture; will pay cost first year; exhibited last Fall at only two fairs, received highest premium both cases; being joint patents, dissolution of firm requires sale. Address S. & CO., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PLANING, SASH, AND BLIND FACTORY.—The "National Coal and Manufacturing Company," of New-York, want to purchase or rent a planing, sash, and blind factory, water or steam power, in complete running order, with machinery. Apply at the office of the company, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY AND PLANING mill, adjoining railroad depot at Cooperstown, N. Y., all or a share for sale low; a capable buyer with means can have long time and loans to enlarge business. H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, } New-York, April 9, 1874. }

The Commissioners desire to caution the tax-payers of New-York against the imposition practiced by persons pretending to be connected with this department, who offer to obtain reductions in the assessed value of real or personal estate.

Any pretense of ability on the part of such persons to effect a reduction is fraudulent.

The books of the department are open to the public, and will remain so until the 30th inst., and all representations made to the Commissioners, for which purpose blanks are in readiness, receive the most careful attention.

There is no other method of having complaints attended to or errors rectified.
JOHN WHEELER, } Commissioners
GEO. H. ANDREWS, } of Taxes and
SEVERN D. MOULTON, } Assessments.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

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DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court st., Brooklyn.—Classes continued all Summer. Private lessons given at any time, day or evening. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
THE FEAST OF THE DEDICATION.
April 19-26, 1874.

The opening services of the new church building will be as follows:

SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Introductory Sermon by Rt. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector of the Church.

4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. NEILSON McVICAR, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Hoboken.

7:30 P. M.—Devotional service and sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New-York City.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

8 P. M.—Devotional services and addresses of fellowship from neighboring Pastors. The following clergymen will take part in the exercises:

Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, D. D., of the Tabernacle Church.
Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of the West Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. ORMISTON, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.
Rev. W. T. SABINE, of the Church of the Atonement.
Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., of the Memorial Church.
Rev. G. H. REWORTH, of the Church of the Disciples.
Rev. W. M. POSTLEWAITE, of the Church of the Intercession.
Rev. R. S. McARTHUR, of the Calvary Baptist Church.
Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., of St. Paul's M. E. Church.
Rev. M. R. VINCENT, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant.
Rev. JAS. M. LUDLOW, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

TUESDAY, April 21.

8 P. M.—The church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and sermon, by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, April 23.

8 P. M.—The church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

FRIDAY, April 24.

8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, April 26.

10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Tenth Anniversary Sermon, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector of the church.

3:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the Parish. Sermon by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Penn.

7:30 P. M.—Devotional Service and Sermon, by Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York City.

The pews in this church will be rented for a term of one year and six months, beginning with May 1, 1874, and ending Nov. 1, 1875.

No pews will be sold.

On Monday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, the choice of all the pews in the church will be sold in the church to the highest bidders.

Diagrams of the building, showing location and rent per annum of all pews, will be found at the door every evening. The church will be open for inspection every day from 9 to 6 o'clock P. M. Persons desirous of connecting themselves with the congregation, who, for any reason, may not desire to rent pews, are requested to communicate their names to the Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., No. 323 Madison av. Ample provision has been made for such families, of which they will be informed by correspondence.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Sunday services, April 19: Bible Class by Dr. THOMSON from 5 to 6 o'clock. Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock, evening, followed by an address to young men by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D. Daily Union prayer meeting at 4 o'clock, P. M. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; temperance meeting, 3:15 o'clock; young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock; seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION REunited Church of Christ, 5th av. and 46th st.—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and E. R. Olin, Esq., and other interesting exercises. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., will preach. Subject—"Prayer." At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Mayo will give, by request, a new lecture on "Moral Discipline in Common Schools." Teachers and all others interested cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,424 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Union Grove st., near Canal.—Services to-morrow at 10:30, 3:30; Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor; all welcome.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Impending Destruction of the Earth."

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE D. Mathews will preach in the Madison Building, corner of 7th av. and 18th st. to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. James Gourley, of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

FOURTH STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, corner of South 2d st., Williamsburg. Rev. J. J. Wittle, Pastor.—Reopening services on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Regular preaching hereafter every Sunday morning and night. All are invited. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York.—Services at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 41st st., Sunday evening, April 19, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. H. M. Wigg, formerly of the Diocese of Vermont, will preach. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE OLD Bowery), No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Sites, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:3 P. M. Come and see the children.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 3d av.—Divine service next Sabbath, 19th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible School at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th st. and 42d st.—Rev. C. P. Fisher, of Hope College, Michigan, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. The consistory will be installed at the close of the morning services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Pastor, preaches morning and evening; baptism at the close of evening service; Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

FREE SEATS AT CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Fifth Street Presbyterian Rector, at evening service, 5:30; morning prayer, 10:30; evening prayer, lecture, 7:30; David, King and Psalmist, 4:30.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preached by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HARLEM.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FURtans, 126th st., near 5th av.—Rev. Dr. Chester will preach in the morning, April 19; Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor, will preach in the evening. A cordial invitation to all.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Law of Habit." The Father's Bible class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will deliver a discourse on Sunday morning, 19th inst., appropriate to the close of his pastorate of nearly forty years in this City. Former members of this church and of the old Central Presbyterian Church in Broome st. are cordially invited to be present. By order of Session.

E. M. KINGSLEY, Clerk.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. M. D. Gause, at 11 A. M., subject—"Prayer and Providence in Little Things," and at 4 P. M., subject—"Duty in Little Things."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette Place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. J. Pascal Strong will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. An address on the "Relation of Parent and Teacher," will be given by Rev. J. Clement French, and the lesson for April 26—"The Tabernacle Set Up," will be taught by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariner's Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Chesley, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. DR. J. B. WAKELEY, PASTOR, will preach in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., on Sunday morning, at 10:30, an introductory sermon to the new Conference year, theme—"How Beautiful upon the Mountains," &c.; evening, 7:30—"Ambassadors for Christ."

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH AT the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Hicks st., Brooklyn, Sunday forenoon, by request of the ladies, a sermon on behalf of their Church Improvement Association. This will be Dr. Dowling's last sermon in this church before their new Pastor comes. Take the Court street cars.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening, No. 8 of the series of sermons on the "Pilgrim Progress"—"The Delectable Mountain." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 6th and 6th avs., to-morrow at 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY, THE NEWLY-APPOINTed Pastor of the Hope M. E. Church, 125th st., near 6th av., Harlem, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, at 3 P. M., will be addressed by the Pastor and other eminent speakers. Seats free.

REV. L. H. KING, D. D., THE NEWLY-APpointed Pastor, will preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday morning and evening. Temperance prayer-meeting 4 P. M.

REV. W. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH IN THE 8th Seventh Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d ave., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and strangers always made welcome.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH next Sunday evening, at 7:30, in Church of the Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway. Baptism at close of service. All are cordially invited.

REV. S. S. LAWS, D. D., LL. D., WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. George Smyth, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. An invitation extended to all.

REV. G. C. BERAY WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st, near 6th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free, and all are welcome.

REV. J. B. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH IN THE Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 3:30 o'clock P. M.

REV. MR. McKEE, FROM OHIO, WILL PREACH in the Jane Street U. P. Church Sunday at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., WILL SPEAK to young men, at Association Hall, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (sunday,) by Elder John K. Cook, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ, and final reign on earth. Come and hear. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM, (127TH st. and 4th av.).—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial, will preach in this church Sunday evening, April 19, at 7:30. Morning service at 10:30, with sermon by the Rector.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. S—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaconites at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday, 9 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by our new Pastor, Rev. Dr. Crook. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22D St.—Rev. Dr. Hurst, Free dent of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, by Rev. Geo. C. Reay.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASsociation meeting for the study of the lesson, next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Rooms, will be conducted by Rev. Robert Cameron. Lesson for Sunday, April 26, "The Tabernacle Set Up." Superintendents and Bible-class teachers are cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., of Philadelphia, will occupy this pulpit on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Straightforwardness." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Life out of Death."

All are cordially invited, and strangers will be made welcome.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE,

Or "Consistant and Intelligent Temperance;" New Testament view of the subject.—Rev. C. C. Goss, Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock; Church, 25th st., near Broadway.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. McCreery, on Sabbath, April 19, at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils at all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1826.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principal

RARE CHANCE FOR BOYS.—A GOOD HOME in the country and a first-class military, classical, and commercial school, in New-Haven, Conn.—A clergyman, who will give his personal attention to boys out of school, living in Fair Haven, Conn., will receive a limited number into his family, and have them attend the Russell Military School in New-Haven, not over one mile by horse-cars. For further information apply to the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New-Haven, Conn., or to WILLINGTON, KNIGHT & CO., No. 76 Worth st., New-York.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF Norwich University offers the best advantages to those students desiring to fit themselves for college or business. Classes limited. The Principal of this department will receive a few pupils who can remain under his charge through the Summer vacation. The superior merits will be stated in a circular. Term begins April 9. Address

Prof. CHAS. DOLE, Northfield, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 694, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school.
JOSHUA KENDALL.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 202 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and R. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 23d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 22d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A LADY ABOUT TO GO TO EUROPE DEsires to find situations for two of her servants, an American girl as waitress, and a German girl as seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply at 11 East 12th st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, for all capacities, at the German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY A TIDY respectable girl that has two years' reference; thoroughly understands the duties of a chamber-maid and waitress, and is willing to do both or either in a private family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av.; between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WA TRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; or as laundress; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO chamber-work or sewing, or would take care of children, or wait on a lady. Call or address No. 118 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference. Call from 10 to 3 at No. 126 West 20th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY capable New-England girls, together in a family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, &c.; will do the family work between them, and will go to any part of the country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER OR separate; City or country; are first-class servants and thoroughly capable; one as chambermaid, waitress and laundress; have several years' recommendations for civility, honesty, &c. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish young women, fully capable of their line of duties; are first-class cooks; have good references; City or country. Is at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK IN a gentleman's house; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference, and will assist in the laundry work. City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, all kinds of sweets; City reference. Address Scotch Cook, Times Up-Town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, OR as General House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, intelligent, and trusty servant; highly recommended: City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK AND chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART Scotch girl; has good reference, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; always tidy and good-tempered, and will do her best to please; City or country. Apply at 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY TRUSTworthy middle-aged American person of refinement as housekeeper, or any position of trust, in a small first-class family; a good home the greatest object; unexceptionable reference. Call or address A. B., care of Housekeeper, No. 45 Park av., corner 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE girl, not long in the country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; is willing, and will go for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE TIDY, USEFUL young girls; can do house-work to suit, in City or country; having good references, and wages no object, only steady homes. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.—Capable servants for City and country. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform to domestic service; country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

PROTESTANT COOKS WANTED; come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Germans and Swedes wanted.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE the situation for her Protestant maid, who is an excellent dress-maker, hair-dresser, and seamstress, and whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at or address on Saturday, No. 54 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 33d st., near 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, seamstress, or lady's maid, or can take best care of children and teach them; has best reference; go to country, City, or travel; is agreeable and well bred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

MALES

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, A situation or employment in any place of business where he could practice his penmanship; not afraid of work, and well recommended. Address B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL AND CAREFUL driver and gentleman's coachman; fully capable of taking entire charge of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself useful at the house if required. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 317 West 57th st., before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M., or at No. 215 7th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man, one child; would take charge of a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly; best reference for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address W. G., Box No. 2,159 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; has several years' experience, with references of the best from employers, to whom they can refer to; willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, perfectly qualified, and having best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 210 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 2235 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS A thorough knowledge of horses; can give first-class reference. Call on or address C. A., at Isaac H. Brown's feed store, No. 111 East 11th st., near 4th av.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY married, to take charge of a team of horses and a small garden in the country, and his wife to do general house-work. Call at 206 West 26th st., near 7th av.

FOOTMAN OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, who has excellent references from his late employer in the country. Address R. K., Hibernia, Morris County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and the laying out of a gentleman's place if required. Address C. C., care of Jas. Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN OF long experience; sober and careful driver; highly recommended by his present employer. Address W. B., No. 9 East 28th st., for two days.

MAN COOK.—IN HOTEL OR PRIVATE FAMILY, BY an Italian, aged twenty-four years; speaks Italian, French, and English, and can do all kinds cooking in French and English styles. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant, aged twenty-one years, (speaks good English,) who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, rep ir walks, roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE man; understands the general work on a gentleman's place, care of horses, gardening, milking, farming, &c.; sober, steady, and good worker; best of reference. Apply or address 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN FOR HOUSE-SERvant: one thoroughly understanding his business; good table waiter, entry clerk, bundle assistance, with references. Box No. 2,213 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse to take charge of two children; must speak English and bring good references. Apply at No. 25 North Washington square.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A COMMISSION house; salary, $100. Apply Box No. 1,191 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Mr. N. F. PALMER, JR., has this day retired from the firm of H. KENNEDY & CO., of New-York City. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the same name and at the same place, by the undersigned, who are authorized to collect all debts and liquidate all claims in favor of or against the said firm.

HARVEY KENNEDY,
WM. L. KENNEDY.
No. 11 Broad st.
New-York, April 15, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JOHN HOBBS & CO. was dissolved on the 7th of April by the death of Mr. JOHN HOBBS. The undersigned, surviving partner, will settle the business of the late firm.

EDWARD W. MASCORD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MASCORD & HOWLAND, and will continue the produce commission business at No. 2 State st.

EDWARD W. MASCORD,
JOSEPH J. HOWLAND.
New-York, April 15, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of ROBB & PEET, for the transaction of a banking and general commission business, and have established themselves at No. 58 Wall st.

J. HAMDEN ROBB,
WILLIAM E. PEET.
New-York, April 15, 1874.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 22d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE IN EAST 26TH ST. TO LET OR lease low; in perfect order; coachman's rooms, three or five stalls, and carriages, closets, &c.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

WANTED—A WELL-BRED GELDING, 15¾ OR 16 hands; must show mile in 3:15, with two in a wagon. Address C., Box No. 97 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE desires to dispose of his horses separately or together; both suited for coupé or victoria. Apply at private stable No. 17 East 27th st.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—HANDSOME NEW light double harness made by a Broadway maker in best manner, very low; also, fine new single harness. No. 140 West 33d st., second floor.

A FINE YOUNG DEVON COW.—COMES IN IN May; do well for a farmer. Can be seen at No. 3 West 27th st.

A MAIL PHAETON AND COUPÉ FOR SALE Also, one made by Brewster & Co. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

FOR SALE—AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO 121 East 17th st., a pair of fine gray carriage horses, warranted sound and gentle.

WANTED—A LIGHT LANDAULET; MUST BE IN good order and reasonable price. Address S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 22d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, VERY handsomely-furnished second floor, composed of parlor, bedroom, and hall closets, and use of bath-room, in a private family where there are neither children nor boarders. Apply at No. 19 West Washington place, near the square; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

Arrangements can be made by the year for parlor and second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance. House and appointments thoroughly first class.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, to let to gentlemen, or to a family without children, in one of the finest private residences in the City, near Madison square. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,998 New-York Post Office.

MRS. R. H. JENKING,
No. 33 East 23d st.,
Has rooms en suite and singly to rent, with board; no moving May day.

FIFTH AV., No. 294.

Handsomely furnished apartments, with board by the season or year; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 49TH st., near 5th av., would take a small family, giving them two handsome rooms and parlor, if required, for a fair price; house first-class in every respect. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; references exchanged.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a handsome back room with bedroom on first floor; family small.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let on the second and third floors with first-class board to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required and given.

TO LET—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED FLOOR; FIVE rooms, bath, and attendance; convenient to hotels; $25 per week. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. References.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with board; private bath; also, a fine apartment for gentleman and wife, located near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 3 West 23d st.

TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; bath and location desirable. No. 27 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A SUIT OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM to let, with board, where there are but few other boarders, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., No. 288.

Two extra large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome suite, with or without private table; permanent board at moderate terms for gentlemen.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST.,

Two doors from 5th av., elegant rooms to rent, with board, on or before May 1.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434.

A choice suite of apartments, with private table and attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 205.—MRS. HALL HAS FURnished apartments, en suite, arranged for families, to let, with private table only, by the season or year.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A parlor floor of three large rooms, bath, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 65 WEST—BOARD for gentlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen; second and third floors, en suite and singly; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on third floor, and a single room on fourth floor, to let with board. References exchanged.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor, in a private family of adults, without board, or with breakfast.

TO LET.—A DOUBLE ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway, with privilege of gymnasium. Apply at No. 1,514 Broadway, corner of 46th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Mrs. FLAGG will receive applications for her cottages at Newport until May 1, at No. 434 5th av.

BROOKSIDE HOUSE, HASTINGS, ON THE HUDson, will open May 1. Terms moderate. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SPACIOUS ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD AMONG mountains and the groves, quiet and retired. Families declining housekeeping well accommodated; unexceptionable reference. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED AT Greenwich, Conn.—Large, airy, and nicely-furnished rooms, with piano, overlooking the water; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; in a social family. Address F. T. S., Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post Office Box No. 92 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED, SUMMER BOARD—FOR A GENtleman, wife, and four children, youngest two years old; also for nurse; within one hour from City Hall Park and near a station; plenty of shade desirable. Address, with particulars, EDWARDS, Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, IN NEWJersey, Orange Mountain preferred, or on the Hudson, in a private family or private boarding-house, two good connecting rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,608, New-York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH BEST REFERences, wants of a party permanently located, (owner of house preferred,) between 14th and 34th sts., one or two rooms, on second or third floor; perhaps board also. Address, giving full particulars, M. CLAYTON, No. 4 Clinton place.

FURNISHED OR PARTLY-FURNISHED room and bedroom, without board, for a business man; would like board for wife and daughter when in the City, convenient to 4th av. and Madison square. Address BUCKLEY, No. 174 5th av.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE P

THE LATE OCEAN DISASTERS.

THE NEDERLAND.

THE STEAMER IN A CRITICAL POSITION—HOPES ENTERTAINED FOR HER SAFETY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The absence of definite information from the stranded steam-ship Nederland, and the fact that rough weather continues to prevail on the New-Jersey coast, have had a tendency to increase the anxiety and excitement in relation to the matter among those who are interested in the ill-fortuned vessel. A correction must be made with regard to the statement telegraphed yesterday about the place where the ship lays, she being ashore on the extreme North Shoals, where, on account of the rising tide and the buffeting winds, she has been drawn to a more critical position than that occupied yesterday. Persons who have arrived from Atlantic City state that the Nederland's cargo is being removed by lighters as rapidly as possible, portions of it, also, being thrown overboard; and these reports are likely to be correct, for the agents here gave directions that she should be relieved in any manner that was deemed advisable. Capt. Morse, the Marine Superintendent, Mr. Marshall, resident Engineer, and Capt. Deacon, agent of the Board of Underwriters, who went down to the coast to assist in getting the steamer off, found it necessary to return to Atlantic City this morning, as they believe it impossible to reach the stranded ship in her present position, which, they state, is inaccessible while the high tide and wind continue. Capt. James, of the Nederland, does not seem to be sanguine of success in his efforts to relieve his ship, as he remarks in a telegram that she is hard aground and is pounding though not leaking. Several experienced officers have arrived at the scene of the disaster, and, with the assistance of a wrecking corps, strenuous exertions will be made by the company's men and others to get her off as soon as she can be approached. It was impossible, this afternoon, even for small boats to reach her, and your correspondent was informed at the office of the Board of Marine Underwriters that she was lying in a very dangerous condition among the breakers, in a place near which several unfortunate vessels have met their fate, and that her cargo was already bilged. Peter Wright & Sons, the agents, however, express absolute confidence in the seaworthiness of the steam-ship, and say that they do not doubt she will withstand the perils of her trying position until she can be reached and relieved. The shoals are about four miles from Atlantic City, and the Nederland is a considerable distance from the mainland, so that it is difficult to obtain any intelligence. The hope was expressed by representatives of the line here to-day that she would be got off to-night, but advices from Atlantic City this evening are to the effect that there is no improvement in the weather, and that the Nederland is just as difficult of approach as she has been during the day.

NO LATER NEWS CONCERNING THE AMERIQUE.

There were no further details of the circumstances attending the loss of the French steam-ship L'Amerique obtainable at the offices of the company yesterday. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the agent had any further particulars, but, in any event, he notified the reporters that he would give the press no information. Capt. Lemarie and one or two others of the officers of the Europe will sail to-day on board the German steamer Rhein. The steam-ship Greece sails to-day, also, for Liverpool. Capt. Thomas has received quite a number of letters from passengers of the Europe and Greece expressing their high appreciation of the service rendered them and of the ability and judgment displayed by him during the occurrence of the disaster to the Europe. Yesterday five Sisters of Mercy from Cincinnati, who had purchased their tickets for France by the French Line, and who were to have sailed to-day by the chartered substitute steamer Köng Sverre, called at the company's office and asked to have their passage-money returned to them. The money was refunded, and they will leave to-day on the steamer Baltic, of the White Star Line. A Frenchman called at the offices yesterday morning also to purchase a steerage-passage ticket by the Köng Sverre. He had made, apparently, all the requisite inquiries, and it looked as though he was perfectly satisfied, when an afterthought occurred. He asked if the fare included wine at meals. When informed that wine was not furnished for steerage fares he apologetically bowed and deprecated the fact, but said he couldn't, therefore, take passage by that line, and he didn't. The chances are that he will never reach France unless he foregoes the wine or buys a cabin-passage ticket. The following is a list of the insurances, as far as could be ascertained, of the shippers on their shipments on board of the L'Amerique:

Alfred Merian & Co., No. 54 Exchange place, shipped 204 bales of cotton, 205 barrels of potash, 1 tierce of rice, and 14,600 bushels of wheat, $42,785; insured in Europe for full value.

Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., of No. 61 Worth street, 20 cases woollen dress goods, $9,230; insured for full amount.

Ferdinand Bing, No. 229 Church street, a case of silk and cotton, and a case of woolln goods, $1,118; insured in the Atlantic Mutual for $1,650.

N. B. Falconer & Co., Broome street, 11 cases of worsted goods, $4,853; insured for full value in Europe.

Fischer & Keller, No. 46 Cedar street, shipment of herbs and roots, $150; insured for $177.

C. Heydecker, No. 69 Pine street, shipment of bacon, bones, and hides, $20,208; insured for $8,000 in America and $12,000 in Europe.

E. B. Heydecker, No. 40 Exchange place, shipment of tallow and lard, $8,658 44; insured for $10,000 in Paris.

Caylus, De Ruyter & Co., No. 57 Beaver street, shipment of potash, $2,102 85; insured in France for full value.

Boyd & Hincken, No. 3 William street, shipment of oars and ashes, $381; not known to have been insured.

Ferdinand Blumenthal, No. 16 Spruce street, shipment one case dress goat skins; insured in Atlantic Mutual for $1,050.

A. Stephani & Co., No. 44 Broadway, 3 cases of leather and 1 box of wine, value $240; insured for the full amount.

Tiffany & Co., Union square, silverware, value $2,000; insured for the full amount.

Baumann & Co., No. 131 Pearl street, 303 boxes of bacon, value $12,000; insured for the full amount in foreign companies.

R. Neumann & Co., No. 76 Duane street, 170 bundles salted hides, value $10,600; insured for the full amount in English companies.

Corse & Thompson, No. 89 Gold street, 352 bundles of salted hides, value $15,434; insured at Lloyds for the full amount.

Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East Fourteenth street, 1 grand piano, value $700; not insured.

J. Macy's Sons, No. 189 Front street, 2 hogsheads of stearine, value $240; insured for the full amount in American companies.

Lewis & Conger, No. 601 Sixth avenue, 2 shaker chairs, 2 sets of chair cushions, value $40; not insured.

North Atlantic Express Company shipment, 1 box of charts, 1 box of dental goods; insurance not known at the office.

E. Fougera, No. 30 North William street, shipment 2 barrels of cod-liver oil, $110; not insured.

Alexis Godillot, corner of Reade street and West Broadway, shipment 30,820 bushels of wheat, valued at $50,000; insured for more than the value.

ANOTHER VESSEL WRECKED.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TACNA—NINETEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

In our dispatches from South America, published in another column, brief mention is made of the wreck, on the 14th of March, of the Tacna, a steamer belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Nineteen lives were lost. The vessel left the port of Valparaiso on the evening of March, 13, on her customary voyage to Pan de Azucar and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers. Nothing occurred during the night to cause any apprehension on the part of anybody on board, nor until the following morning at 4:15 o'clock, when, as the steamer was being headed to the land, she suddenly heeled over, and in about five minutes afterward filled and sank. At the time of the accident all the passengers and many of the crew were asleep. The Captain, however, was on deck, and he immediately took measures to right his ship, among others that of ordering the deck-load, consisting of bales of hay, to be thrown overboard. Capt. Hyde was ably seconded in his efforts by the officers of the ship, but not so by the crew, who appear to have been panic-stricken. Finding all efforts to right the vessel were of no avail, the order was given to lower the boats. The gig, in which the lady passengers were placed, was swamped on being lowered, in consequence of the forward tackle becoming jammed, and all, or nearly all on board, perished. Two of the crew got into the port dingy and made for the shore, despite the cries for assistance of the drowning occupants of the gig. Capt. Hyde and several of the officers remained on board until the vessel sank from under them, when they struck out, and after being in the water for some time, supporting themselves by clinging to pieces of wreck, the saloon deck having been blown off by an explosion caused probably by the water rushing down the funnel, they were finally picked up by the other boats. After remaining upon the scene of the disaster until all hope of recovering any more of the unfortunate passengers and crew was lost, the boats proceeded to Los Vilos, where the authorities and inhabitants vied with each other in rendering assistance to the unfortunate sufferers.

The total number of persons who have perished by this sad occurrence is nineteen, all of whom might have been saved had it not been for the panic which seized upon a portion of the crew, and the refusal of the two men who got possession of the dingy to render any assistance to the occupants of the gig.

Mr. Henry Empson, purser of the Tacna, was the only son of a wealthy curiosity-dealer in Liverpool. As the vessel was about to sink he jumped into the sea and was seen no more.

Leonardo José Luis Fernandez, third officer, who was lost, was the son of one of the firm of Fernandez Brothers, brewers, of Wakefield, England.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is a vast corporation, owning nearly 100 steamers, and monopolizing almost the whole steam ship trade of the West Coast of South America. The line is owned by British capitalists, and has been about twenty years in existence. Its route extends from Panama, southward, via Rio Janeiro to Liverpool, a distance of over 10,000 miles, and is divided into three stations. The north station extends from Panama to Callao, touching at Guayaquil, Payta, and Tumbez. The middle station extends from Callao to Valparaiso, the steamers touching at Pisco, Ica, Mollendo, (the port of Arequipa,) Arica, Iquiqui, Pisagua in Peru; Mexillones, Cobija, and Antofogasta in Bolivia; Caldera, (the port of the famous Capiapo Copper Mines,) Chañaral, Coquimbo, and other ports in Chili, terminating at Valparaiso. The "Home" station, as it is called, begins at Valparaiso. The steamers touch at Coronel and Lota, and passing southward along the Patagonian coast traverse the Strait of Magellan; thence northward to Montevideo, to Rio Janeiro, across the Atlantic to St. Vincent, thence to Santander, Spain, to Bordeaux, and to Liverpool. The steamers on the home station are all superb Clyde-built vessels, ranging from 3,000 to 4,500 tons, among them being the John Elder, the Chimborazo, Cuzco, Aconcagua, Patagonia, Cordillera, Magellan, and Tupungato. The vessels on the middle and north stations are all of smaller dimensions, ranging from 1,800 to 2,500 tons, and built with deck cabins, suited to warm climates, as are our Havana and coasting steamers. The Tacna was a comparatively new vessel, named after a small town, fifty-seven miles inland from Arica. All the vessels of the line, with the exception of the John Elder, are named after rivers, mountains, or cities on the west coast, the latter vessel being named by the company after her builder, she being the last vessel laid on the stocks by him prior to his death. The Tacna belonged to the middle station. The company has been singularly successful in its career, the only loss sustained by it prior to this being the steam-ships Santiago, which struck on a rock in Port Mercy, Strait of Magellan, in 1865. The Santiago had run into this anchorage to escape stress of weather, and struck on this unknown rock when leaving the haven. Not a single life was lost, though the passengers and crew suffered some days of privation on the inhospitable shores of Tierra del Fuego before they were finally relieved. The rock is now known on the charts as Santiago Rock.

A SCHOONER SUNK—THE CREW SAVED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—The schooner Wind, Capt. Warnock, of and from Trenton, for Fall River, was run into at 7 o'clock this morning off Beaver Tail, by the steamer A. C. Barstow, hence for New-York, and sunk in ten minutes. The crew was saved, and landed on Dutch Island. There was no damage done the steamer.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 17.—The schooner Thomas Fish, from Satilla, with lumber, has been towed into Brunswick, Ga., abandoned.

LINCOLN CLUB OF SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Lincoln Club of Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting in their rooms, No. 12 University place, yesterday evening. The President, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, called the meeting to order, and announced to the members that they met for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the funeral of their lately deceased brother member, William Barber. Mr. Barber was in their midst last Sunday to accompany the remains of another deceased member, and to-day arrangements are being made for his own funeral. He was a general favorite, hence the regret for his death, especially as it occurred under very mysterious circumstances, being found senseless in the street on Tuesday night, with his head fractured. The funeral will take place from the club at 1 P. M. Sunday. A committee of three, with the President and Secretary, were empowered to procure a badge for this and similar occasions. The following were appointed pall-bearers: Messrs. W. Van Cott, W. Morgan, A. Reid, H. Overin, A. Kennis, J. Ward, D. Dorn, Jacob W. Gimble, and John H. Allen. It was unanimously resolved that the committee be empowered to appropriate from the funds a sum sufficient for funeral expenses. A resolution of condolence with the friends of deceased, and expressive of regret at Mr. Barber's demise, was then adopted.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The only matter of public interest that came up at the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors last night was the report of the Committee on Military Affairs concerning the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The Committee reported that they could not reduce the estimate for the building of the armory and have a suitable structure erected. A building such as could be put up with what remains of the appropriation after $65,000 for the site had been taken out would be unsuitable for the purpose and a positive injury to the surrounding property. The original appropriation was $150,000. During the debate which followed the reading of the report, Supervisor Clancy spoke in favor of selling the land and buying a new site, saying as much in the purchase as would enable them to erect a proper building. Supervisor Rowley approved of the principle, but was certain that although they had paid $65,000 for the ground a few months ago it would not be possible to sell it now for more than $40,000. Supervisor Clancy put his views in the shape of motion, which was lost. The matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution offered by Supervisor Trowbridge to the effect that the Law Committee be instructed to draw up an act amending the law of last year, and increasing the appropriation $14,000.

GARROTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

Highway robberies and burglaries in Long Island towns are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it is now extremely hazardous for any person to attempt to travel after nightfall. At about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, as a young man named Wm. H. Burnham, of Flatbush, Long Island, was returning home from New-York City, where he had been visiting some friends, he was waylaid in Washington street, Flatbush, by three desperadoes. He was seized by the throat by one villain and rendered nearly powerless, while the other two rifled his pockets. A gold watch and chain, together with a sum of money, was taken from him before he could raise a cry for assistance, and he was then allowed to depart, but not without the garroters threatening to kill him if he dared to speak of the affair. As soon as he was released, however, he raised an alarm, and in a very short time a number of people gathered and started in pursuit. The thieves had obtained a good start, and it was impossible to overtake them, although they could be heard running a short distance ahead. After being followed for about a mile, the highwaymen entered a wagon, and drove off rapidly in the direction of the City.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Daily prayer-meetings in the interest of temperance are still held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association building on Twenty-third street. The meetings are private, and the attendance daily, though small, is increasing, and considerable zeal in behalf of the cause is manifested. At the close of the regular meeting yesterday afternoon, the falling rain did not prevent several of the ladies from visiting some of the liquor saloons in the vicinity, and pleading with the proprietors to abandon the sale of intoxicating beverages. One of the first places visited yesterday was a lager-beer saloon on the east side of Fourth avenue, above Twenty-fifth street, kept by a jovial German. He was considerably astonished to have a call from the ladies, and received them quite blandly, but no amount of pleading could induce him to promise to quit selling his beer. The ladies did not tarry long at his place, as the saloon was full of customers, and they almost stared the visitors out of countenance. Proceeding further the ladies called at the saloon of a small hotel and one or two other places, but beyond the distribution of a few tracts nothing was accomplished. No prayers have been offered in the saloons of this City as yet.

THE BROOKLYN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A lecture was delivered by Superintendent Fields, of the Brooklyn Public Schools, before the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, at Association Hall, Fulton avenue and Gallatin place, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His subject was "The School-mistress in Romance, Poetry, and History," and in justice to the versatile author it must be admitted that his production partook about equally of each of these three ingredients. He traced the rise and progress of the school-mistress from the earliest time to the present day, and dwelt, with evident appreciation, upon the inimitable portraits which the great novelists of the last generation have handed down to us. Jane Eyre, Villette, Mr. Wopsle's great-aunt, and Mr. McChoakumchild, though the latter might be more properly classed with the sterner sex, were severally held up to the approbation and ridicule of the audience. The history of common school education in Kings County, and the country generally, was also reviewed, and a bright prospect predicted for the future.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE LAND GRANT.

The majority and minority reports of the commission appointed under the resolution of the Legislature last year to investigate the condition of the college land grant, and the connection of Cornell University and Mr. Cornell with it, were submitted to the Legislature yesterday. The commission consisted of Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. William A. Wheeler, and Hon. John D. Van Buren. The majority report takes up the several points of inquiry in the resolution of the Legislature in their order, and in the beginning says that the People's College, at Havana, not having complied with the pecuniary conditions imposed upon its acceptance of the land granted by Congress for an agricultural college, the income of the same was given to Cornell on condition that that University possess a fund without restriction of $500,000 at least, given by Mr. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and upon the further condition that he should pay $25,000 to Lima College. The money was paid to the latter, and Mr. Cornell gave his bond for $500,000 to Cornell University, payable within ten years, with interest semi-annually, which, with its collateral security, was accepted by the Controller as satisfactory. The whole principal will be due in 1875. He has also given to the University, as estimated by its officers, land and other property of the value of $167,321 34. He has also advanced, as claimed in his accounts, to pay taxes and expenses upon lands, under the contract set forth below, about $290,000, including interest. He is now bound to the State for $179,600 in part payment of land-scrip. The State received scrip for 989,920 acres of public lands. Of this 76,000 acres were sold for cash before 1865, and all the rest of the scrip, representing 913,920 acres, has been sold to Mr. Cornell, 100,000 acres at fifty cents, and the remainder at thirty cents, on condition that he should pay into the State Treasury the net profits arising from the sale thereof. These profits were to be divided, a proportion equal to thirty cents per acre being added to the College Land Scrip Fund, and the remainder constituting a distinct fund, to be known as the Cornell Endowment Fund, the principal to remain unimpaired, and the income be annually devoted to the uses of the institution. Of the 913,920 acres received by Mr. Cornell, 301,920 have been resold by him for cash and paid for, leaving 532,000 acres still to be paid for. For the scrip for 100,000 acres sold at fifty cents an acre in 1865, the State will be paid in full when Mr. Cornell's bond for $50,000, due in 1875, is paid. On the scrip for the other 432,000 acres the State will get thirty cents per acre, when Mr. Cornell's four bonds for $30,000 each, and one bond for $9,600, all past due, are paid. The present condition of the college land grant, therefore, is: The State received scrip for 989,920 acres. It has all been sold. For scrip representing 457,920 acres the State has been paid in full. The proceeds of this portion are invested in United States stocks, State stocks, city stocks, and in balances in the Treasury, except a sum of $12,000 secured by a mortgage on land in Ohio. For full payment for scrip representing 100,000 acres, and a partial payment on scrip representing 432,000 acres, it holds Mr. Cornell's bonds for $179,600, with collateral security, most of which collateral security, to wit, so much as is made up of certificates of location, is of no value. For the residue, it has an interest in contingent profits on lands of which Mr. Cornell holds the title, free from any lien to secure the State.

The report gives at some length the history of Mr. Cornell's efforts to sell the lands, and their results, for which it appears that Mr. Cornell's actual disbursements and cash receipts, disregarding interest, were as follows:

	Disbursements.	Cash Receipts.
In 1865	$51 60	......
In 1866	1,043 81	......
In 1867	15,071 30	......
In 1868	35,604 93	......
In 1869	29,366 10	......
In 1870	30,400 03	$10,000 00
In 1871	33,465 77	28,071 00
In 1872	27,221 65	81,334 99
Total	$172,225 19	$119,405 99

So that at the end of 1870, he was in advance about $101,000. At the end of 1872, this was reduced by receipts to $52,819 20. After the close of the account for 1872, he canceled two contracts with Sage and McGraw, and repaid to these parties $104,105 20, for what they had already paid him on the contracts, and for expenses incurred by them in examining the lands. Disregarding this payment, his disbursements in 1873 were $27,122 20, and his receipts were $19,791 18, leaving his net advances, if he had not returned the money on the two contracts, at the sum of $60,150 22. To this must be added, in estimating his cash outlay, the interest which he has paid to the State every year on his bonds given for the scrip, which amounts to $87,864 22. The report says: "Giving him credit for the payment to Sage and McGraw, that is, taking his account just as it stands, deducting only the principal of his bonds, no part of which has been paid, and the manifest error, the balance of the account, $499,004 60, is much more than his actual disbursements, including interest on the same.

The balance of his account is	$499,004 60
Deduct error of $4,000 and interest	5,837 92
Total	$493,166 68
Deduct principal of his unpaid bonds	179,600 00
There remain	$313,566 68

Moreover, his account is made up by compounding interest every year, to which he is not entitled. We have had the account made up at simple interest, and the difference is $25,171 17. Deduct from the above sum of $313,566 78 this difference of interest, ($25,171 17,) and it leaves $288,395 51 as the utmost which, taking his account as otherwise correct, he can claim on the score of disbursements. He has assigned the two contracts with Sage and McGraw and McGraw and Dwight, amounting to the sum of $400,000, to the University as security for a bond of his, executed in 1865, to that institution. The account is not strictly in harmony with the agreement. That contemplates an accounting with the State for the profits on each parcel of land when sold, deducting, of course, only the disbursements and taxes properly chargeable to the quantity of land sold. Waiving this, and taking all his disbursements together, they do not amount to enough to give him such an ownership in these contracts as entitled him to assign them. The method of settlement, indicated by his taking these entire contracts over to himself, would give him not only all his disbursements but also the sum of his unpaid obligations to the State for the scrip, the State having meantime received nothing on account of its scrip."

Much space is devoted to a consideration of the present condition of the university, its purport being that its management for general educational purposes is satisfactory, its merits being pre-eminently those of a school for general culture, and not of one specially for the mechanic arts and agriculture. The financial condition of the college, so far as relates to the annual income and expenditures, is, by the sworn statement of its Treasurer, this:

INCOME.

From Ezra Cornell's bond for $500,000	$35,000 00
From college land scrip fund	35,000 00
From Cornell endowment fund	10,000 00
From tuition fees from students	18,000 00
From rents of rooms, &c.	3,000 00
Total	$101,000 00
Expenditures last year	106,089 12
Deficiency	$5,089 12

The estimates for the current year show a surplus sufficient to cover this deficiency. The income from the college land scrip fund and the Cornell endowment fund is, however, overestimated. The two together, so far as invested, make up a capital of only $600,000, yielding less than $45,000 of revenue. Mr. Cornell's account with the university shows that he has promptly paid the semi-annual interest on his bond for $500,000. In conclusion, the majority report says:

"We are asked, finally, to recommend what legislation is necessary to properly secure said funds in compliance with the act of Congress. None seems to be necessary in reference to the fund to be derived from what are called the ultimate net profits from the location and sale of the lands by Mr. Cornell, under the agreement of August, 1866. By his contract with the State he is to pay these profits into its Treasury, and he has twenty years in which to complete the sale of the lands. This fund is, in our opinion, a part of the proceeds of the scrip within the purview of the act of Congress, and cannot be legally distinguished from the other fund. Mr. Cornell seems to have taken this view before entering into the contract, for in a public communication dated Oct. 26, 1869, referring to a letter from himself to Controller Hillhouse, in June, 1866, he says: 'I volunteered to create a fund three or four times as large as that which the State could produce, for the same object that Congress intended, and at my own risk and expense, without charging a single dime to anybody for my services.' He could not impose on the State Treasury a new and distinct trust as to any part of the consideration he was to pay. Unless these profits are part of the purchase money, the State gave to him, for the college bearing his name, a monopoly of the scrip on long credit for a price much less than its cash value. The second thirty cents per acre, provided for in the agreement, being dependent solely on contingent profits, which might not be realized, if at all, for twenty years, and then without interest, was not, at the date of the agreement, equivalent to more than from seven to ten cents. These profits being part of the purchase-money, the State is bound to receive them—when, from time to time, realized, and invest them in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress; and to appropriate the income to the educational purposes in that act defined. All expenses connected with the care of these net profits must be borne by the State, the act of Congress requiring 'all expenses incurred in the management' of such 'moneys' to be paid by the State, so that the 'entire proceeds' of the lands granted 'shall be applied, without any diminution whatever,' to the specified purposes. The immediate care of this fund, in its details, complicated as they are, ought not to be added to the multiform duties of the Controller; he should be allowed a competent subordinate, whose sole business it shall be to look after the college land grant fund in all its relations. This munificent gift from the Federal Government ought to be managed with a care and prudence proportioned to its value and its lasting importance to the people. Having undertaken the trust, the State owes it to its citizens, and especially to the classes of men for whose benefit the grant was made, to be faithful in performance. The State is bound to require from Mr. Cornell a strict observance of his agreements; asking of him the payment of his obligations now due, or the deposit of the securities named in the act of Congress, and as to his contracts not matured the security which he agreed to furnish, and from the University a rigid conformity with the scheme of education set forth in the act of Congress. For the end of securing the funds the Controller and other State officers seem to have now all needful powers."

MINORITY REPORT.

Gov. Seymour disagrees with the majority in some of their opinions, especially in thinking that the requirements of the act of Congress have been complied with. He remarks that none of the witnesses or parties who appeared before the committee complained that Mr. Cornell had sought to gain any pecuniary advantage to himself or to his family in the management of the property under his control, and he recommends a readjustment of the whole matter by an equitable agreement between Mr. Cornell, the University, and the State; and proposes as such readjustment that Mr. Cornell pay for the scrip at the highest price it bore in market between the date of the agreement and the last delivery of scrip in 1870. He says:

"The undersigned regrets that he does not agree with his colleagues as to the effect of the contract and the acts of the Legislature, as he entertains great respect for their opinions. He is constrained by his convictions to urge that no action or position shall be taken which will expose New-York to the charge that it violates its pledges to Congress, or which will give rise to the claim that the State Treasury must bear the cost of taxes and expenses for the lands in Wisconsin or Kansas, or which will release Mr. Cornell from his contract, or give him a right to complain that he is deprived of the object which it has disagreed the contract should effect. He believes the contract is a valid one, and that the honor and interest of the State require that it be carried out in accordance with its terms. He also advises that the trust be closed up as soon as practicable, and that the proper way to bring this about will be to have an open public sale upon terms which will attract purchasers. While there are differences of opinion with regard to the legal questions, it is believed there is a substantial argument in the minds of the Commissioners as to the propriety of adopting some policy which will relieve the case from hurtful complications, and which will be fair and equitable to all parties concerned. The undersigned suggests that with their concurrence the contract shall be recast. He suggests that Mr. Cornell shall pay or secure to be paid into the Treasury, in accordance with the act of Congress, a sum which will be equal to the full value, with interest, of the land scrip covered by the contract of August, 1866; that the value shall be determined by making its price as high as its highest quotation in market at any time between the date of that contract and March 25, 1870, the day of the last delivery of scrip under its provisions. This will put into the Treasury the full amount that Congress intended to give this State by the College Land Grant. The fund thus made up should be carefully guarded, but the State should cut loose from all other trusts or complications. There are no reasons which can induce it to take care of the property or funds of Cornell University which do not apply as well to any other university, college, academy, or charitable institution in the State of New-York. It cannot relieve itself of the land scrip fund, but it should not embarrass its financial offers with other educational or charitable trusts."

THE DEATH OF DR. CARLTON.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the following action was taken regarding the decease of Rev. Thomas Carlton, D. D.:

The Directors of this bank have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their esteemed friend and associate, Thomas Carlton. In making a record in their minutes of this sad event, the surviving members of the board desire to express, not only a sense of their great loss, but their high appreciation of the virtues which adorned the character of their late companion. For seventeen years past he has been an efficient, influential, and faithful member of our board, who endeared himself to us all by his genial manners and genuine manhood, and who commanded our respect by the candid expressions of his opinions, his financial ability, his strong common sense, and his unswerving integrity. We shall ever treasure the recollection of the rare combination of moral virtues and business qualifications which mingled in his character. As a slight tribute to his memory, we direct that this minute be entered at length in the proceedings of this board, and a copy hereof be forwarded to his bereaved family, to whom we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That this board will attend in a body the funeral of Thomas Carlton.

A copy of minutes.

A. V. STOUT, President.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, when the Executive Committee recommended the adoption of resolutions pronouncing against the inflation policy of Congress, and declaring that to Senator Conkling thanks are due for his course in this matter. The resolutions were adopted. A communication from the Eighth Assembly District German Republican Association was received, embracing resolutions, which were indorsed, censuring the Police Commissioners on account of their interference with the workingmen on Tompkins square on the 13th of February, calling for a full investigation of this violation of constitutional rights and privileges, and demanding that the guilty parties be punished. A committee, composed of Messrs. Rothschild, Friedsam, Gellmann, and Stroop, was appointed to urge the confirmation of Ex-Judge Howland for Police Commissioner.

ACCIDENT AT THE HAMBURG DOCKS.

Considerable commotion was created at the Hamburg Steam-ship Company's docks, foot of Third street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, by the manœuvres of the steamer Hammonia, in endeavoring to reach her berth on the left of the company's warehouse. For several hours the steamer, which arrived yesterday morning, had been lying abreast of the further end of the pier, waiting for slack water to back around into her usual position. At about 2 P. M. orders were given to cast off; the steamer slowly swung round until her port side was parallel with the dock, and distant only a few feet from it, and then began backing into the slip. From carelessness on the part of those on board, or from some other cause, the head of the ship was carried some distance down stream, so that in coming in, her stern struck the warehouse, crushing in three of the stanchions and tearing away some sixty feet or more of the side of the building. The supports having been withdrawn, the roof fell in, and for some moments it appeared as though a still further portion of the warehouse must go with it. The steamer was by this time under control, and no further damage inflicted. In rounding the corner of the dock, however, she came very near running down a canal-boat which lay alongside at that point, notwithstanding the fact that the crew of the latter warned them off by every means in their power. As it was, it was a very close shave. The damage to the dock and warehouse, which are owned by the Bremen Steam-ship Company, and leased by them to the Hamburg line, will, it is stated, not fall far short of $4,000. No one was hurt either on the dock or on the steamer.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At a meeting of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Ridgewood, N. J., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the season: George E. Moore, President; W. H. England, Vice President; Wheeler W. Phelps, Secretary and Treasurer; G. W. White, Captain. The club then decided to hold their Spring Athletic meeting during the last week in May. The following was the programme decided upon: One hundred yard race for the championship of the club, 440-yard race, one mile walking match, and one mile steeple chase. The three first events are for the championship of the club, and the prizes silver cups. The steeple-chase is for a stand of colors presented by the ladies of Ridgewood, now held by A. J. Cameron, of this City, the latter also holds the 440-yard cup. The 100-yard cup is held by C. Harris, of this City, and Thomas C. White, of New-Jersey, holds the walking cup. In addition to these events, there will be a 100-yard race between W. W. Phillips and J. Quackenbush, of New-Jersey, and the association will offer a silver cup for a half-mile race to be thrown open to all amateur organizations.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Club was held last evening at their rooms, in Plimpton Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Parton; Vice Presidents, C. D. Bragdon, W. L. Ormsby, Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde; Recording Secretary, D. I. Gardner; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. W. Hoeber; Treasurer, Courtland Palmer, Jr.; Librarian, Henry Evans; Trustees at Large, Dr. R. S. Hallock, Chas. Moran, and T. B. Wakeman. The Treasurer reported that the expenses of the club for the past year were $678 49; the receipts the same. The club has a fund of $1,165.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Charles Heywood, of the United States Marine Corps, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Edward Samuelson, of Liverpool, England, is at the New-York Hotel.

H. B. James, of the Treasury Department, is at the Hoffman House.

Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; Ex-Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, and Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Count Lichtervelde, of the Belgian Legation, at Washington; Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia; Major A. S. Macomb, of Newport, and Hon. William Hamersley, of Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That Warden Liscomb be directed to send to this board all information in relation to the material for a sail boat now in the basement of his dwelling, and lately removed from the carpenter's shop thereto, by whom the labor has been done, by whom the materials have been furnished, and by whose order the boat is being built.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Secretary Robeson left the City yesterday for Washington.

Dr. Thomas C. Fennell, of No. 132 West Houston street, fell off a Third avenue car, at Thirteenth street and Third avenue, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Thomas Conway, aged sixty-four years, attempted to commit sucide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William Jasper pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

The reception of Sir Lambton Loraine, R. N., by the Army and Navy Club will take place at the club-house, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock.

The mails by the Russia, later by two days' dates, were distributed yesterday morning. The Russia arrived Thursday night. She left Liverpool April 4 and Queenstown April 5.

Post Office "Station D" is to be removed from the Bible House to Cooper Institute on the 1st of May. Station C, at No. 627 Hudson street, is to be removed to the corner of Hudson and Bank streets.

At the last reception of Sorosis, a letter from Peter Cooper was read, declining the invitation to became the guest of the society yesterday evening. The death of a relative prevented Mr. Cooper accepting the invitation.

Rev. C. R. Beal, of the Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City, Mo., is to deliver his lecture on the "Past History and Future Prospects of the Colored Race," at St. Mark's M. E. Church, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Range Committee of the National Rifle Association announce that the range at Creedmoor is being rapidly put in condition, and will be open for practice on May 1, when targets numbered from 10 to 20 will be ready for use.

A meeting of the "Prohibition Party of the City of New-York" will be held in De Garmo Hall, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, this evening, at 8 P. M. All who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to attend.

Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., of Philadelphia, a former Pastor of the old Baptist Church in Oliver street, is to preach to-morrow morning in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second avenue and Tenth street, on "Straightforwardness," and in the evening on "Life out of Death." See advertisement.

James Colbert, who is said to be a notorious counterfeiter, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The charge against him was dealing in counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency. He waived examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of $10,000.

Emily Muldoon, aged twenty-two years, of No. 616 Second avenue, attempted to terminate her existence yesterday morning by leaping into the water, at the foot of Thirty-third street, East River. She was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Beekman, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At a parish meeting of St. James' Church, East Seventy-second street, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Wardens—Andrew D. Letson, Walter Shriver. Vestrymen—Thomas Rutter, John H. Riker, William Rutter, Chas. W. Hull, Edward Shays, Stevenson Towle, Clark C. Wilson, John McDonald.

Judge Lawrence yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, issued a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the Controller to pay Robert Bonynge $448 80, due him for extra services in taking stenographic notes in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the trials of Tweed, Stokes, Ingersoll and others. Immediately upon the issuing of the writ the amount was paid out of the County contingencies fund.

William Webb, aged twenty-two, of Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, on a charge of stealing from the residence of Mrs. Fanny James, of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, one diamond ear-ring, two diamond cuff-buttons, one diamond finger-ring, and an opera-glass, in all of the value of $500. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of Detective Delaney, of the Thirtieth Precinct, in order to enable the officer to learn what disposition was made of the stolen articles.

BROOKLYN

About sixty additional laborers were employed by the Board of City Works yesterday.

There were 195 deaths last week, being 11 more than the previous week, and 15 more than the corresponding week of last year.

A widow named Charlotte Ayers, aged fifty-four years, was found dead in her bed, at No. 8 Vine street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Clemens Doran, who leaped from the second tier of cells in the Penitentiary, on Wednesday evening, died yesterday morning from the effects of the injuries sustained.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company, yesterday, Mr. Stephen Crowell was elected President and Mr. Daniel Fernald, the former manager of the company, Vice President.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, it was resolved to notify the Commissioners of Charities to reduce the number and compensation of their employes, and report the same to the board.

The Baptist Social Union has determined not to exempt Pastors of churches from the payment of fees required of ordinary members. The union has elected Mr. H. M. Dorman President in the place of Mr. C. Thurber, resigned.

The Board of City Works, at a meeting yesterday, fixed the district of assessment for repaving Lafayette avenue from Flatbush to Bedford avenues, at a distance of 100 feet on each side of the street. The improvement will cost $118,413 24.

Joshua Noble, a molder, aged forty-two, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to set fire to a frame building on North Thirteenth street, occupied by Mr. Henry A. Purdy as a foundry. Noble was discharged by Mr. Purdy a few days ago for drunkenness.

An order enjoining the abatement of nuisances was served on the People's Gas-light Company yesterday, by the Board of Health. The citizens of the ward in which the company's works are located, complain of the unwholesome odors that constantly emanate from the works.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stackpole, aged seventy years, was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money in charity under false pretenses. The prisoner was in the habit of representing that she wanted aid to bury her dead child, when her child was not dead.

The bill for the services of the expert accountants employed by the Board of Audit in the Tax Office amounts thus far to $520. The Tax Office accounts have not been balanced before in thirty years. The present examination of the accounts will terminate, it is said, in about sixty days.

Mr. Rudolph Wenzlik, a merchant of No. 149 Conselyea street, Williamsburg, doing business at No. 176 South Fifth avenue, New-York, is reported missing from his home since the morning of the 17th March. Mr. Wenzlik had $1,000 in greenbacks with which to pay for a consignment of goods when he left home on the morning in question.

Mr. William Marshal, of the Committee of One Hundred, who has just returned from Albany, states in connection with the new Bridge bill that he has succeeded in effecting a compromise by which the private stockholders are to be allowed to draw out, and that they are to be paid in city bonds, payable with interest on the completion of the bridge. The directors are to be appointed for five years.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, John Cummings, aged nineteen, and Daniel Lynch, aged seventeen, were sentenced to three years in the Kings County Penitentiary, for breaking into the Post Office at Stapleton, Staten Island. The full penalty for the offense is five years' imprisonment, and a fine of $1,000. Judge Benedict, in passing a lighter sentence, remarked that he was influenced by the youth of the prisoners, and the fact that it was their first offence.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. Parker has signed the Compulsory Education bill passed by the last Legislature.

Henry Traphagen, Mayor elect of Jersey City, was serenaded last evening by a large crowd of his constituents.

The residence of Judge Depue, in Park street, Newark, was entered by a sneak thief yesterday afternoon and robbed of $40 worth of silver spoons.

The laborers on the New-York and Troy Branch Railroad are on a strike for more wages. They are now receiving $1 25 a day, and they demand $1 50 cash, instead of notes, in which they are now paid.

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Bartholomew, of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was Pastor. The services, both at the church and the grave, were very solemn and impressive.

The returns made to the Jersey City Board of Canvassers yesterday from the Fifth Precinct of the First District, elect John H. Ganettler, Republican Freeholder, instead of James Roche, Democrat, and the Clerk and two Judges are charged with fraud. Marmaduke Tilden, Republican, is elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Third District, instead of Archibald White, Democrat. Both seats will be contested.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle, Receipts—1,400, with 4,000 or 5,000 left over from yesterday also on sale; market dull, many of the best droves being sent East on owners' account; sales of Fair to Good Steers at $4 80@$5 25; Prime to Choice $5 50@$5 75; Shipments—3,500. Hogs, Receipts—14,000; market fairly active and firm, at $5 35@$5 50 for Common to Medium; $5 60@$6 15 for Good to Extra; Shipments—8,300. Sheep dull; Receipts—900; scarcely anything doing; sales at $6 25@$7 00 for good to choice; Shipments—870.

[Advertisement.]

THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—J. Stevenson, G. Gordon, Rev. P. Maher, Mrs. Charles Dray, George Hodges, Harry Hodges, Miss Mitchell, W. Reeve, Rev. Dr. McL. Quackenbush, L. S. Quackenbush, Mrs. Quackenbush, Miss Abbie Sturgis, Miss Wheaton, W. A. Currier and wife, Mrs. Brickett, Miss Stevens, Miss Hawthorne, J. Radley, Mrs. Radley, Miss Radley, Miss Chase, Mr. Jones and wife, Mr. Imrie, wife, and infant, Mrs. Benson and infant, Dr. Thayer, wife, nurse, and two children, Mrs. Menard, Dr. Watts, Chas. Watts, Dr. Jerome C. Smith and wife, Mrs. Hardy, Chas. Hardy, Mrs. Greene and infant, A. R. Vanhorn, Rev. J. J. A. Lever, J. A. Lewis, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Virgin, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Crichlow, John Radley, Jr.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—W. H. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Fearing, son, man and maid servant, J. P. Mollison, Mrs. Stein, E. W. Jarvis, J. Sheldon, G. A. Thomson, F. J. West, Wm. Johnstone, M. Ryerson, E. C. Donnelly, Mrs. Huston, F. Winston, Gov. Seligman, Major Macomb and man-servant, G. Hertz, T. Bean, Mrs. Wainwright, four children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, two daughters, and servant, H. Glover, T. S. Braden, Rev. Mr. Pullock, D.D., A. Duncan and servant, Mrs. Hilbard and son, G. Willard, B. Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Cram, child, and nurse, C. B. Willett, J. Endey, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Mitchell, L. Shadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and two daughters, H. B. Hyde, Jr., R. O. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morand, E. Mayer and son, B. Musgrave, H. Maillard, G. T. Bourne, Dr. S. Johnson, Mr. Livingstone and two maids, His Excellency Count Corti and man-servant, W. Little, A. Fraser, J. Inckelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, C. D. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton and maid, R. Benson, Miss L. Benson, Mrs. F. A. Eastman, Mrs. J. K. Mizner and son, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Gilroy, Mr. Sternberger, Mr. Matz, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour, R. Ritchie and son, D. McAllister, D. F. Fortescue, Mr. and Mrs. Jump, J. Crawford, Lieut. H. Murdock, G. H. Mastean, Mr. Smithers, Mr. Abenheim, H. Hadden, W. A. Hadden, W. A. Hadden, Jr., C. A. Rotherham, Mr. and Mrs. Boykett and two daughters, J. W. Wilson and two daughters, G. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, J. R. Smith, R. Erlanger, G. B. Graham, H. W. Luckett, T. W. Morris, J. W. Nicholson, B. Barker, C. Dixon, J. R. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Givene, Eli Marks.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. M. E. Dana, Miss Milkle, J. R. Olsen and wife, J. C. Gilbert, W. Fera, Miss D. M. Hopkins, Capt. G. J. Lydecker, wife, and servant, Mrs. M. Berghausen and three children, Mrs. C. A. Lansing, F. E. Hanft, Miss F. Westcott, Thos. Dean, Mrs. Shattuck and three children, Mrs. H. C. Brackett, T. T. Doherty, S. J. Ascheim, W. H. Dean and wife, Jas. Rorke, H. P. Perry, R. Schaffer, Miss Sarah Hallett, H. Dalrymple, P. Lagrave, Amy Lagrave, Jas. Lagrave, S. W. Roth, S. E. Elliott, O. F. Templeton, H. G. Monks, Thos. Rowland, Capt. Hallett, R. C. Grierson, Wm. Gierson, Miss H. Shaw, John G. Titus, John B. Johnson, Geo. Pierson, Jas. W. Allen, F. M. Czarmoniski, Capt. John Murphy, Rev. John Murray, Jean Larre, Jean Ahaparri, J. L. Mixon and wife, Mrs. McKee, Mary McKee, Miss M. Marshall, H. B. Blackwell, Miss Mary E. Tuttle, R. L. Taylor, B. Sturgis, A. H. Peters, H. Bristol, E. G. Wilson, L. W. Brown, C. H. Bryan, A. Cracon, Miss E. Stone, Miss M. Stone, Geo. S. Quimby, Jas. Emerson, Rev. C. S. Deuring, wife and three children, C. S. Smith, M. Doran and wife, M. Gale, wife and son, Capt. E. Wakeman, Mrs. Shae and two children, B. Ellenwood, L. B. Wyman, W. E. Boeschee, Mrs. L. A. Perry, Georgie Perry, C. E. Taft, D. Campbell, C. Tirado, Jos. Mathy, wife and son, H. Nathan, A. Odio, F. Ramez, Julio Delgado, Celestine Castro, L. Pinson, Alex. Montoyo, Maria Evers, M. W. Lefenfelts, James Lefenfelts, Mrs. Lefenfelts, Mrs. M. Grooms, Georgie Grooms, Josie Espenella, Maria Espenella, A. Galindo, H. Bergmann, Mrs. George Abrahams, M. J. Delgado, D. P. Mendez, Henry Wilcox, H. E. Wessels, C. Talford, W. Lyle, R. Watson and wife, Elias Sangiunetto, W. Fitzrandolph, Dr. J. F. Robinson, H. Smith.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—John McWorter, Alex. McWorter, Robert Cooper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets.....6:42 | Moon sets..9:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:17 | Gov. Island.10:06 | Hell Gate.11:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, April 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Kinfauns Castle, (Br.,) Dodde, London, A. Baxter & Co.; Dinapore, (Br.,) Howard, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks John Griffin, Wesley, Caibarien, Reynos Bros. & Co.; W. A. Farnsworth, Johnston, Trieste, J. Henry; Marie, (Aust.,) Cammnies, Glasgow, Slocovich & Co.; Prvi Dubrovuchi, (Aust.,) Pendo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sarah, (Br.,) Tilley, Valencia, via Alicante, James W. Elwell & Co.; Francisco Danovaro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Tendenz, Ger.,) Heiser, Rio de Janeiro, T. Norton, Jr., & Co.

Schrs. Elina W. Wright, Freeman, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Flora Condon, Condon, Jacksonville, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool April 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 257 passengers to Williams & Guion. April 16, at 10 A. M., 190 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Grey, Aspinwall April 3, via Kingston 10th, with mdse. and 202 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ernst Moritz, (Ger.,) Tolberg, Stettin, via London March 26, and Antwerp April 1, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co. Has had strong westerly gales and high sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg April 1, via Havre 3d, with mdse. and 514 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds and heavy head seas the entire passage; April 12, lat. 46, lon. 43, passed several small icebergs.

Bark G. M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Pinkham, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Thos. Pope, Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 56 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Abby Bacon, Gavin, Malaga 31 ds., with fruit to L. H. Willard.

Bark Orto, (Ital.,) Bensa, Cagliari 51 ds., with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Dueppel, (Ger.,) Krumich, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vesta, (Ger.,) Maager, London 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emelia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Castellamare 42 ds., with fruit to F. S. Robinson.

Bark R. Cattius, (Aust.,) Sforzina, Dunkirk 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Island Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gibson, Liverpool 41 ds., with salt to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Diodamnina, (Ital.,) Califano, Patras, 50 ds., with currants to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castellamare 43 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Carrie E. Long, (of Stockton,) Park, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Louise, (Ger.) Bahlrus, Hamburg 64 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig C. C. Sweeney, (of Harrington,) Cole, Cadiz 36 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Amelia, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deal, Montevideo 75 ds., with hides to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co. April 7, lat. 27 16, lon. 70, passed schr. J. P. Wyman, bound S.

Brig Sarah B, (of Halifax,) Townsend, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Elizabeth Winslow, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Albertl, (of Bucksport,) Orcutt, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Bark Olga, (Ital.,) Bennate, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Agata, (Ital.,) Cacase, Castellamare 49 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Luciana Serra, (Ital.,) Stinca, Marseilles March 2, with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Grunde, Havre 41 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Miller, Trinidad, Cuba 14 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co. April 10, lat. 24 20, lon. 70 42, spoke brig Louise, from Cienfuegos, for Halifax; 13th, lat. 37 01, lon. 73 58, spoke schr. Susan, from St. Johns, P. R., for Portland.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Squires, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides, &c., to G. F. Davidson.

Brig Piccadilly, Bynon, of and from Cape Town, C. G. H., 61 ds., via St. Helena 50 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Douglas, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, Para 15 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond. April 7, lat. 22 45, lon. 62 47, spoke schr. Isabel, hence for Trinidad.

Schr. Ann Dole, Burne, Peedee River, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to E. R. Smith & Co.

Schr. Kedron, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Moses, Caibarien 10 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. Ella Hodsdon, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to B. Rionda & Co.

Schr. Jas. W. Boyle, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Ann McCann, (of Bangor,) Cavanah, Arroyo, P. R., via Guyama 16 ds., with sugar to S. C. Loud & Co. Is bound to Norwich.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesport, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. W. H. Phare, Edwards, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Son.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Kelly, Rockland, with ice to order.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. Prescott, Gott, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. W. Taylor, Lewis, Portland, with fish to order.

Schr. Dreadnought, McCobb, Portland, for Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Ryder, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Ship British Nation, (of Liverpool,) Cornell, Calcutta Dec. 27, with mdse. to John D. Wood.

Brig Adelaide, (of Topsham,) Hall, Pernambuco March 2.

Both by Pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 17.—Arr. steamers Samana, from Liverpool; Saxon and Hercules, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia; schr. Zeta Psi, for Brunswick; David V. Steaker, for Jacksonville.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—The steamer Chase arr. from Portland this morning, and sld. to return at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia arr. from Glasgow via London this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales and heavy seas the entire passage.

The steamer Somerset is detained at Port Hawesburg by ice.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—Arr. United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. Barrett, 7 ds. from Key West. She will sail for Norfolk to-morrow to undergo repairs. Schr. Georgia, from Cardenas for New-York, put in here for harbor.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Arr. bark Nancy Bolt, from Sunderland.

Cld. barks Adeliza Pritchard, for Liverpool; Perseverance, for Havre.

LEWES, Del., April 17.—The schr. Hattie Sampson, 8 ds. from Sagua, for New-York, is here for orders. The brig Liberty remains for do.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cld. steamers Yazoo, for Philadelphia; Emily B. Souder, for New-York; ships Exporter, for Liverpool; C. M. Southard, for Havre.

Arr. steamers Andean, from Liverpool; San Antonio, from New-York; bark Finn, from Rotterdam; Biaggio from Palermo; Marie Auger, from Havre.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 17.—Sld. bark Banquereau, for London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Puritan, (of Boston,) Doane, from Manila Dec. 24, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co., while entering this port struck on the bar, causing her to leak; she was taken in tow by the tug Cyclops, Capt. Hazard, and put ashore on the Lower Bay to prevent sinking.

The steam-ship Colima sld. from San Francisco for Panama on the 16th.

The steam-ship Japan sld. from Hong Kong for San Francisco on the 12th inst. with a full list of passengers and freight, and will be due at San Francisco May 13.

The steam-ship City of Tokio (at first named City of Yeddo) will be launched May 2 at Chester, Penn. The City of Tokio is a sister ship to the City of Peking—5,500 tons.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 17.—Sld. for the United States, Active, Savannah, Riverside, and Majestic.

Arr. out from the United States on the 14th inst., Susan M. Dudman, Fides, and Svalen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 17th inst., Glencoe, Carlotta, Ilos, and M. Smith Peterson.

Also arr. out from the United States, Stag, Simeto, and Ebenezer.

MOVILLE, April 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ships Sidonian, Capt. Henderson, from New-York March 31, and Victoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York April 7, both for Glasgow, touched here this morning.

GLASGOW, April 17.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Sidey, from New-York April 4, arr. here to-day.

CARDIFF, April 17.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York April 4, arr. here yesterday.

STETTIN, April 17.—The Baltic Lloyd Mail Steam-ship Co.'s steamer Franklin, Capt. E. Delmicke, sld. hence yesterday, via Copenegen and Antwerp, for New-York.

THE ROSE OF TUOLUMNE,

By BRET HARTE.

COMPLETE IN NEW-YORK TIMES

SUNDAY NEXT.

DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION

IN NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR,

Clothing Warehouses,

138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$5 SPRING OVERCOATS, $20

$10 SPRING OVERCOATS, $25

$15 SPRING OVERCOATS, $30

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

$10 SUITS, SUITS, $30

$15 SUITS, SUITS, $35

$20 SUITS, SUITS, $40

$25 SUITS, SUITS, $50

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5 BOYS' SUITS, $20

$10 BOYS' SUITS, $25

$15 BOYS' SUITS, $30

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

Organs & Melodeons.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

53,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price Lists.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

Brooks Brothers,

CLOTHIERS,

beg leave to announce their removal from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

THE MODERN DANCE OF DEATH.

A SERMON IN SIX CARTOONS,

BY

MATT. MORGAN.

Now publishing as supplements to

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

Numbers 1 and 2 now ready!

"Unto ye peaceful citye,
Ride grim death and ye devil;
Bringing their ally rum
To curse, to riot, and revel."

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,

Manufacturers, and dealers in Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.

Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE; PERAMBULATORS, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TEXAS.

A RICH AND FERTILE STATE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, SCENERY, PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES—INTERESTING TO IMMIGRANTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DENISON, Texas, Monday, April 6, 1874.

Although this little town is still suffering from extreme youth, it would surprise an untraveled Yankee, and still more would it astonish a European, to see the progress which has already been made toward a settled condition of society. True, the close proximity of the Indian Territory causes it now and again to be visited by a gang of fierce vagabonds. Only a few days since, for instance, two such ruffians entered Denison, bought revolvers, and were going off quietly with them, when a Police officer courteously requested one of them to secrete the weapon, as he could be fined $25 for appearing armed on the street. This act of duty was construed into a threat, and that evening the officer lost his life. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer; but who cares to venture among Indians and frontier outlaws for $500? United States troops should capture and punish such ruffians.

As it is always best to go from bad to good rather than from good to evil, I have given my worst experiences first. In other respects Texas is a lovely land, notwithstanding Gen. Sheridan's remark that if he owned Tartarus and Texas, he would rent the latter and live in the former. This saying of the gallant soldier referred exclusively to North-eastern Texas, the land of the pine forests and of little else besides, but in no respect is it applicable to the other districts of this State. The climate here is delightful. The trees are already soft with the buds of early Spring, peach-trees are in blossom, and the air is fresh and bright, causing a healthy sensation not to be experienced in less favored climes.

When I come to speak of the industries of Texas I have comparatively little to say. The riches of the land are in its flocks and herds. Literally the cattle cannot be numbered, roaming undomesticated as they do over a thousand plains. Their quality as beef cattle is very inferior; they are deep in the forequarters and light behind, with spreading horns and long limbs. Immense herds of them are annually shipped south for Galveston, whence they are distributed through many States via New-Orleans. Others are shipped for Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, and some of the Winter-fed animals are finally disposed of on the Atlantic seaboard, where, for want of quality, they meet but a slow sale at low rates. Now, however, that the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road has reached Denison, that the Central Texas Road is open to Galveston, and that many branch lines are being rapidly pushed through, a new phase of this trade is certain to develop itself. Within a year over 1,000 head of fine quality neat cattle have entered this State, and improvement is steadily going on. In regard to the sheep trade I must say that mutton has not been produced until quite recently, but the wool trade of Texas may be said to be fairly established. The Texan sheep has been brought from Mexico. As dams the ewes are excellent, being prolific and milky, they produce good cross-bred lambs to any high-bred sire. The sheep region proper lies west and south-west of Austin, and the chief flock-masters are Mr. Davenport, located fifty miles west of San Antonio, who owns 15,000 head of excellent quality sheep that shear seven-pound fleeces; Messrs. Brown and Knok, located at Uvallida, ninety miles west of San Antonio, owning 20,000 head of good grade sheep, and Charlie Callahan, located on the Neuaces River, who owns 50,000 head of high grade sheep. A feature in the wool trade is the crossing of Angora and Cashmere bucks with the Mexican sheep. The fleece of the half-bred animal sells freely in the Mexican market at $50 gold per cwt., and is used for the manufacture of Mexican blankets.

The pine forests of North-eastern Texas are not so valuable as the pines of other regions, being of yellow pine. Still the lumber is good for building purposes, and is extensively used for such, as although fine quarries of limestone are abundant, in the hurry of new life time has not admitted of the erection of stone buildings. The day for the introduction of stone buildings, however, is not far off, as the railroad companies are rapidly replacing their timber buildings with handsome stone structures.

Cotton of a good fibre is grown largely in this State, but it is impossible to obtain reliable statistics, the records of Texas being few, and kept in what an Hibernian would style "a fast and loose manner." The immigrants needed in the Lone Star State are men of education and small capital, with steady, determined habits, quick shots, and firm horsemen—persons who, owning $5,000 or $10,000, could do nothing when competing against Eastern millionaires, but who in this section of the country could turn their modest fortunes in a few years into handsome and independent properties. To such men Texas says, "Come, we need you;" but to city-bred snobs, corner loafers, and saloon rowdies, Texas says, "We desire you not; soon the strong hand of the law shall place you where you belong."

Although Denison is only one year in existence, her streets number several. Here is the head-quarters of the Arctic Ice Company, and here also the Atlantic Refrigerator Company has opened its slaughter-house, and from hence dressed beef was shipped to the Eastern markets; but the supply of fat beeves fell short, and now this company is shipping from East St. Louis, Ill. As soon as the cattle get the fresh grass and again become fat, the business here will be resumed. Within a few days a French enterprise has been projected in Denison. Beef is cooked in steam tanks, so many pounds of lean meat being added to as many pounds of fat meat, or in other words, the various parts of the carcass are so assorted as to place upon the table a dish not too lean nor yet too fat. The meat is then pressed closely together, packed in tin foil, with a due proportion of gravy, which has been delicately spiced and salted, hermetically closed and shipped for foreign ports. Beef can be bought at two and a half cents per pound, and under the above process meat readily sold at twelve cents per pound—a difference which allows a fair margin for profit.

There is a richly-colored brown sandstone used here in building. It is soft while in the quarry, but becomes hard after exposure to the air. Of this stone is built the foundation course of the public school, the superstructure of which is of brick, with handsomely-cut magnesia limestone facings. The *coup d'œil* from the highest point of the town is magnificent. Stately trees, the primeval forests of the land, bound the horizon on the one side; on the other the rolling prairie vanishes from sight at the cloud-line; while in the rear one unbroken mass of lovely landscape makes the beholder wish he could be monarch of all he surveys. In short, this locality needs only the happy homes of intelligent agricultural families to be a chosen spot on earth. As the climate is Italian in its soft and genial temperature, the doors and windows stand open, yet no night is so hot as to render a blanket uncomfortable. The waters throughout Texas are salubrious. Some are hard for washing, but in such districts the cloud-water is caught in tanks and used for all domestic purposes save drinking. That this shall become a wine district seems to be certain. In some of the southern counties an excellent red wine is made from the mustang grape, a wild variety of the vine. Time only is needed to develop the beauties and resources of this vast country—we may truly say vast when we recollect that the extent of Texas is as great as the entire extent of the New-England States—and then how rich it is in all that is attractive to the colonist who has courage to make himself a home in a new country! M. M.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS VISITED.

The Boston *Traveller* says a number of the advocates of total abstinence in Quincy, Mass., paid a visit to Hon. John Quincy Adams, Wednesday evening, to protest against his allowing one of his buildings to be used as a club-room, where, it is alleged, that liquors are dispensed. The Hancock House having been closed, some of those who had been in the habit of spending their earnings there caused the establishment of a club. The good people of Quincy, however, did not relish the existence of such a place kept open late at night and on Sundays, and accordingly have of late circulated several petitions, one of which, issued by the Victoria Division Sons of Temperance, No. 45, was signed by 137 persons. Another petition, circulated by Miss Prescott, bore the names of 218 persons of both sexes, and embodied a similar request. Yet a third petition of like tenor was circulated by Miss Alice F. Brown, and contained the signatures of over 500 ladies of Quincy. These petitions were addressed to Mr. Adams, praying him to discontinue the letting of buildings and rooms for the use of clubs. Three committees having the petitions in charge united at an early hour, and, numbering some twenty ladies and gentlemen, (nearly every one bearing the white regalia of the Sons of Temperance,) proceeded to the residence of Mr. Adams, on Mount Wollaston. On arriving at the house, Mr. William R. Brown, (who had the management of the affair,) inquired for the distinguished occupant, who presently appeared at the door. Mr. Brown stated that he wished to see him on business, and, on being invited in, Mr. Brown inquired if the friends accompanying him might also enter. Mr. Adams replying, "Yes, if you desire it," the company together entered the vestibule hall. The petitions were presented with appropriate speeches. Mr. Adams' response was a promise that he would take the matter into consideration, and an inquiry whether they had anything further to present. The plans of the committee having been carried out, it withdrew, leaving the gentleman to take the matter into consideration, and hoping for a favorable reply at no very distant day.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHS.

THE RIGHT OF NEWFOUNDLAND TO PURCHASE THE LAND LINES.

A letter from St. Johns, N. F., to the Toronto *Globe*, written on the 31st ult., contains the following:

"In former communications I have repeatedly referred to the probable termination of the monopoly of landing cables on our shores at present enjoyed by the Anglo-American Company, and the consequent introduction of free trade in Transatlantic telegraphy, with a lowering of rates to less than one-half the present charges. In terms of the charter, our Government can, at any time after April 15, 1874, purchase the company's land lines, by paying them for their chattels and actual property, without reference to business or good-will. The best judges consider that the value of what is to be purchased could not exceed £100,000. This will be a splendid bargain for the colony; for, taking the lines into our own hand, and charging a very small toll on messages, a very handsome addition to the revenue will be secured, which may be indefinitely increased. A dozen new cables would soon be landed on our shores, and the whole civilized world would reap the benefit in cheapened telegraphic communication between the two hemispheres. At present the rates—four shillings sterling per word—are most oppressive. The Direct United States Cable Company will be prepared to land their cable, in June next, at Port de Grave, in Conception Bay, where they have secured a landing site. It is well known that the Anglo-American Company, with immense money power, have been making most strenuous efforts to secure a prolongation of their monopoly. Mr. Bennett's Government gave them the choice of surrendering their monopoly and retaining their lines, or having the pre-emption right exercised. To this very fair proposal, the company have given no answer. It remains to be seen how Mr. Carter's Government will deal with them, and whether they will carry out the policy of their predecessors to office. In the Governor's speech, at the opening of the session, the matter was referred to in the following terms: 'In the month of April next the time will have arrived when by the terms of the charter of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company the Government will acquire the right to purchase the property of that company in our island. It will be for careful consideration what course will be best calculated to conserve the interests of the colony in relation to this important subject.' Of course this must be regarded as the utterance of Mr. Carter's Government on the subject, and as far as it goes it is satisfactory, but requires to be followed up by vigorous action. Petitions, numerously and respectably signed, are pouring into the Legislature, urging that immediate steps be taken to terminate the monopoly in terms of the charter. These petitions come from nearly every electoral district which can, at this season, communicate with the capital. Five petitions have been presented from St. John's in favor of the monopoly, one of them bearing the names of Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, all the Catholic and many of the Protestant clergy. Public opinion is very strongly pronounced on the subject, and appears to be almost unanimous. Still, there is considerable uneasiness at the ominous silence observed by the Government and its organs on the subject, more especially as it is notorious that the agents of the Telegraph Company were exceedingly active at the late elections. It is no party question here, as men of both sides in politics have signed the petitions. Should the matter not be settled satisfactorily at present, pre-emption can be forced at any time after April 15, and it is quite certain that the agitation of the question will be sustained here till the monopoly shall be abolished."

TIME'S CHANGES.

GOV. HENDRICKS APPLAUDING THE UNION SOLDIERS.

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, made "a very effective" speech at a late soldiers' reunion in Fort Wayne. To follow the words of the report: "He recounted the numerous battles in which the troops of Northern Indiana had so signally distinguished themselves, and conferred honor both on the State and the country at large. He said he thanked them in behalf of the State of Indiana, of which he had the honor to be the chief executive officer, for their efforts in behalf of the liberty and union of this great and glorious country." Loud applause followed this patriotic utterance of the good Governor, and we do not wonder at it. On this head the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "On the principle that there should be more joy over one repentant sinner than ninety-nine righteous ones who are already provided for, the fatted calf should most certainly have been killed for Mr. Hendricks. They had 'conferred honor on the State and the country.' Good! He thanked them for their 'efforts in behalf of the liberty and union of this great and glorious country.' Better still! We see happy indications in the speech of the smooth and velvety Governor that the time has come when men are ashamed to own that they opposed these gallant 'efforts in behalf of the liberty and union' of the country. Therefore we rejoice. We try ever so hard to forget that the amiable Thomas A. congratulated himself in his speech at Shelbyville, in 1863, that he had never advised a man to volunteer to fight for that same liberty and Union! We gather our blankets of charity together, and spread them close over his unfortunate record in the Senate and out of it, and say admiringly:

'How smooth and even doth he bear himself!
As if allegiance in his bosom sat,
Crowned with faith and constant loyalty!'

We do not believe in that vindictive and lasting malice which will never let a man embrace a virtuous life without constant reminders of his former wickedness. Therefore, let us forget the doubting Thomas of 1863, and bask only in the gracious favor and sunny smiles of the believing Thomas of 1874. There was a time, to be sure, when the encouraging words of the Governor were more needed than now, and when they would have been better proof of his sincerity; but that does not matter. It is a pleasant thing to know that at last the homage paid to soldiers is universal, and so when Mr. Hendricks disappears from the hill-tops of neutrality, and draws his sword in the cause of 'Liberty and Union,' though the fighting be over, we can receive him graciously."

MUCH SYMPATHY MISAPPLIED.

There was quite an affecting scene at the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Women's Board of Missions in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday. A collection was taken up by children, and among the bills and currency collected was found a plain gold ring, worth, perhaps, $3, accompanied by a note stating that the donor had nothing else to give; that it was the widow's mite. The *Post* continues the story thus: "The President held up the golden circlet, read aloud the words upon the scrap of paper, and, in a voice trembling with emotion and with tears dimming her eyes, stated that here was the greatest offering of all, a widow's mite—her wedding-ring. Nothing was more precious to woman than her wedding-ring, and when such treasures were parted with it showed how deeply the cause of missionary work was implanted in the heart of the giver. Such deeds could not fail of bringing forth good fruit. The speaker continued until emotion choked her voice, and as she turned from the audience there were but few dry eyes in the church, many women gazing upon the wedding-rings upon their own fingers and sobbing outright. A lady from Chicago, mastering her emotion for a moment, arose, and addressing the audience, said she hoped and felt that the ladies would not permit this sacrifice; would purchase the ring at a good price and return it to the giver, and, that this might be done, she requested that the donor send up her name to the Treasurer. Before this speaker had concluded, scores of dainty, generous hands held well-filled portemonnaies, and the owners were opening them in eager haste to contribute to the purchase of the ring, but their action was arrested by a lady who rose, and, addressing the President, said that as she was the giver, she desired to correct an error. The ring was not her wedding-ring, but was one she could well spare, and was all that she was able to give. She hoped it would be accepted. To those having even a fair appreciation of the situation, and they were numerous, it was ludicrous in the extreme. Elegant handkerchiefs were removed from tearful eyes that now twinkled with suppressed merriment, and reminded one of an April shower. The portemonnaies slipped back into their wonted places, and there was apparent everywhere a strong propensity to laugh, but the time and place caused all to refrain. The President stood speechless for a moment, and then with an 'ahem!' proceeded to the next order of business. The ring, however, was returned to the donor, the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society pledging $25 for its redemption."

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Anniversary week in Auburn this year is expected to be of special interest to the friends of the Theological Seminary, as the corner-stone of the new hall will be laid with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. A. J. Upson, of Albany, will deliver the address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, and Rev. Dr. E. D. Morris, of Lane Seminary, is to preach the Alumni sermon. Dr. Herrick Johnsen's inaugural address will be deferred in consequence of the action of the Board of Commissioners last year, giving the General Assembly a concurrent vote in the election of Professors, which renders their action necessary before his regular formal introduction into the Faculty. It is understood that the committee appointed to report on the expediency of consolidating the two Boards of Commissioners and Trustees will recommend no change.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 West. Union	73¾	100 North-west. Pref.	68¼
4800 do.	73⅝	100 do. s30.	68
700 do.	73¾	100 do.	68⅛
1200 do. c.	73⅝	100 do.	68¼
1600 do.	73⅝	200 St. Paul	41
1100 do.	73⅞	600 do.	41⅛
800 do. c.	73⅞	200 do.	41¼
1900 do.	74	200 do. s3.	41¼
600 do. b3.	74	100 do.	41⅛
400 do.	74⅛	100 do.	41⅜
100 Bos. H. & Erie	1⅝	1100 Lake Shore	74¼
500 Pacific Mail	44⅝	500 do.	74⅜
300 do.	44⅝	1000 do.	74
1300 do.	44⅜	1000 do.	74⅛
800 do.	44⅜	1500 do.	74¼
1000 do.	44⅝	800 do.	74⅜
500 do. c.	44⅝	1400 do.	74½
400 do.	44¾	400 do.	74⅝
500 North-western	51¼	600 do.	74⅛
400 do.	51½	200 do. s3.	74⅜
100 do. c.	51⅜	200 do.	74¾
100 do. s60.	51	800 do.	74⅞
800 Rock Island	98¾	600 do.	74⅞
300 do. c.	98¾	100 do. b3.	75
200 do.	98⅝	1500 do.	75
300 do.	98⅛	500 Tol. & Wab.	44
200 do.	99	200 do.	43⅞
200 do.	99¼	100 do.	44
200 do. s3.	99¼	400 do.	44⅛
1000 do.	99⅜	200 do.	44⅛
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅞	100 do.	44¼
2000 do.	97½	300 do.	44⅜
50 do.	97¾	100 do. c.	44⅜
500 do.	97⅝	1200 C. C. & I. C.	30⅝
200 do.	97½	200 do.	30⅝
1700 do.	97⅞	200 do.	30⅝
100 do. c.	97⅞	500 do.	30¾
100 Erie	36¼	800 do. s3.	30⅞
300 do.	36⅜	300 do.	30⅝
200 do.	36¼	600 do.	30⅝
200 Ohio & Miss.	28⅞	1000 do.	30⅝
100 Union Pacific	34⅝	300 do.	31
1700 do.	34⅝	100 do.	31¼
2100 do.	34½	200 do.	31⅛
900 do.	34⅜	200 do.	31⅝
3800 do.	34⅝	200 do. c.	31½
800 do.	34¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20R.,'65, new	118⅞	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120¼
15,000 do. b.c.	119	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120
31,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 12.	119⅜	25,000 U. S. 6s Cur., b. c.	117⅛
4,000 do.	119½		
10,000 U.S.5s 10-40C.	115⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Alb.&Susq.1st.	103¾	600 U. P. R. R. b.c.	34¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con.	103	200 do. s3.	34¾
5,000 do.	102¾	900 do.	34⅝
5,000 do.	102⅝	2700 do.	34½
5,000 do.	102½	100 do. b3.	34½
1,000 M. & St. P. & M. Div.	79	300 do. c.	34⅜
		300 do.	34⅜
1,000 C. & N.W.1st.	104¼	700 do.	34¼
21,000 D.,L.&W.Con.	104	300 do.	34⅛
1,000 Erie 4th	96½	1000 do.	34
5,000 Ced.F.& M.1st.	77½	700 do.	33⅞
500 C.,P. & A. new.	95	300 L. S. & M. So.b.c.	75
2,000 D.,M.&Tol.1st.	100	300 do. s3.	74⅞
2,000 L. S.1st, Con.R.	96	800 do.	74⅞
3,000 C. & T. new	98	800 do. b3.	75
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	98¼	600 do.	75
10,000 N.Y.C.1st M.c.	105¾	1000 do.	74⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	88½	300 do. b3.	74⅞
		300 do.	74¾
3,000 do. b. c.	87	100 do. c.	74¾
1,000 U.P.R.R.1st M.	86⅛	200 do. b3.	74¾
20,000 do.	86	800 do.	74⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s. L. Gt.	80½	400 do. s3.	74⅝
7,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	86¼	800 do.	74½
5,000 do.	86	100 do.	74½
1,000 do.	85¾	900 do.	74⅝
5,000 Cent. P. G. Bs.	95¾	200 do.	74⅝
5,000 St. L.& I.M.1st.	96	400 do. s3.	74½
1,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf.	87½	900 do.	74½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	82¾	300 do.	74¼
2,000 Tol. P.&W. 1st West. Div.	79	700 do.	74⅛
		1800 do.	74
2,000 Tol. & Wab.1st	94	70 Panama b. c.	108
6 Bank of Com.	120	300 Chic.&N.W.R.b.c.	51½
200 Spring M. Coal	62	300 do.	51¼
1700 Am. Dist. Tel.	59	600 do.	51
100 do. b. c.	58¾	1000 do.	50⅞
100 Del. & H.Canal	117½	300 do.	51
200 do.	117	100 do.	50¾
10 do.	117½	300 do.	50½
30 U. S. Express	70	600 do.	50¼
105 American Exp.	62⅞	800 do.	50
500 Erie b. c.	36½	300 do.	49¾
1300 West. U. T. b. c.	74⅛	100 do.	50
3100 do.	74¼	400 C.& N.W. Pf.b. c.	68
200 do. s3.	74⅜	300 do. b3.	68⅛
1100 do.	74⅛	300 do.	68
600 do.	74⅛	100 N.J. Cen.R.R.b. c.	105½
400 do.	74	100 do.	105¼
100 do. c.	74	100 do.	105
1600 do.	73⅞	100 C. & R. I. R.R.b.c.	99⅜
2600 do.	73¾	100 do.	99
500 do. s3.	73⅝	500 do.	99
700 do.	73⅞	100 do.	99⅛
20 do.	74	100 do.	99
200 do. s3.	73¾	400 do.	98¾
200 do.	73⅞	400 do.	98½
1100 do.	73¾	100 B., H. & E.b. c.s3.	1½
300 do.	73⅞	100 C.M.&St.P.RR.b.c.	41⅜
1500 do.	73⅝	200 do.	41⅛
800 do.	73¼	100 do.	41
300 do.	73⅜	100 do.	40⅞
100 N.Y.C.& H. b.c.b3.	97⅞	700 do.	40¾
300 do.	97⅞	100 do.	40⅝
500 do.	98	200 do.	40½
300 do.	97⅞	400 do.	40⅜
600 do.	97¾	400 do. s10.	40⅝
1700 do.	97⅝	200 do.	40⅛
500 do. b3.	97⅝	400 do.	40⅛
100 do. b3.	97⅝	1500 do.	40
1500 do.	97½	400 do.	39⅞
800 do.	97⅛	17 C.,M.&St P. Pf.	58
12 C. & P. Guar.b. c.	89½	100 Tol. & W.b. c.b3.	44½
200 do.	88½	300 do.	44⅜
200 do.	88¼	1100 do.	44¼
200 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	44⅞	200 do.	44⅛
200 do. b3.	45	300 do.	44
300 do.	45	800 do.	43⅞
500 do.	45⅜	300 do.	43¾
100 do.	44⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.& N.Pf., b. c.	25
600 do.	44¾		
100 do.	44⅝	10 P.,F.W.&C.Gu.b.c.	94¾
1000 do.	44½	100 Chic., B. & Q.	103¼
200 do. s3.	44½	100 Atl.&Pac. Pf.b. c.	15¼
200 do. b3.	44½	100 do.	15⅛
200 do. s3.	44¼	200 Ohio & M. b. c.	29⅛
200 do.	44⅛	200 do.	28⅞
200 do.	44⅛	1100 do.	28¾
800 do.	44	200 C.,C.&I.C.b.c.b3.	31⅛
400 do.	43⅞	100 do. c.	31⅛
400 do.	43¾	100 do.	31¼
600 do.	43⅝	100 do. s10.	31⅛
200 do.	43½	100 do.	31⅜
100 do.	43⅜	100 do.	31¼
1200 do.	43¼	100 do. s10.	31⅛
300 do.	43⅛	600 do. s3.	31
100 Mich. Central	75	100 do.	31¼
90 Del., L. & W.	106	400 do.	31
20 do. b. c.	106¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 Western Union	73¼	300 Erie Railway	36⅜
700 do.	73⅛	300 do.	36¼
3400 do.	73	30 do.	37
500 do.	72⅞	700 Ohio & Miss.	28½
200 do.	73⅛	300 do.	28⅜
2300 do.	73¼	300 Union Pacific	33¾
700 do.	73⅜	300 do.	33⅝
1700 do.	73	300 do.	33½
700 do. b3.	73¼	200 do.	33⅝
300 do.	73⅜	200 do.	33¾
300 do.	73⅜	100 do.	33⅝
200 do.	73¼	300 do.	33⅝
300 do.	73⅛	300 do. c.	33¾
100 do.	73	100 do. c.	33⅝
300 do.	73⅛	400 do.	33⅞
100 do. s3.	73⅛	300 do.	34
200 do.	73¼	300 Del., L. & W'n	105⅛
500 do. s3.	73⅜	200 do.	105⅜
200 do.	73½	100 do.	105⅛
200 do.	73⅜	200 do.	105
300 do.	73¼	100 North-w'n b3.	49¾
300 Am. Dist. Tel.	58¾	400 do.	49½
700 Pacific Mail	43	500 do.	49¼
100 do.	43⅜	300 do. b3.	49½
200 do.	43¼	300 do.	49¾
100 do.	43⅛	200 do.	49⅞
900 do.	43	300 do.	49½
200 do.	43¼	200 do.	49¾
100 do. b3.	43⅜	100 do. b5.	50
300 do.	43⅜	100 do.	50⅛
100 do.	43½	300 do.	50¼
700 do.	43¼	100 do.	50⅛
300 do.	43⅜	800 do.	50
100 do.	43⅜	100 do. c.	50
20 do.	43⅜	300 North-w'n Pf.	67⅞
100 do.	43½	300 do.	67¼
200 do. s3.	43⅜	400 do.	67
800 do.	43⅜	200 do. s3.	67
400 do. b3.	43½	600 Rock Island	98⅜
300 do.	43½	300 do.	98¼
1500 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97	200 do.	98⅛
800 do.	96⅞	200 do.	98
200 do.	96⅞	600 do.	97⅞
200 do. c.	96¾	800 do.	97¾
700 do.	96⅞	100 do.	98⅛
1200 do.	97	200 do.	98¼
1000 do. b3.	97	50 do.	98½
200 St. Paul	39¾	100 do. s3.	98⅜
400 do.	40	310 do.	98
200 do.	39⅞	500 do.	98¼
300 do.	39¾	50 do. s3.	98½
400 do.	39⅞	200 do.	98½
100 do. c.	40	300 Tol. & Wab.	43⅝
100 do.	40¼	300 do.	43¾
100 do. b3.	40⅜	200 do.	44
100 St. Paul Pf.	58	400 do.	43⅞
500 Lake Shore	73⅞	200 do.	44
300 do.	73¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.	31⅛
300 do.	73⅝	100 do.	31
700 do.	73½	100 do. s3.	31
500 do.	73⅝	200 C., C. & I. C.	30¾
300 do.	73¾	300 do.	30½
500 do.	73⅞	300 do.	30¼
400 do.	74	300 do.	30⅛
2400 do.	73⅞	200 do.	30¼
2500 do.	73¾	100 do.	30⅜
1000 do.	73⅝	300 do.	30¼
1400 do.	73½	700 do.	30¾
4000 do.	74	100 do.	30⅝
900 do.	74⅛	300 do.	30¾
600 do. s3.	74	100 do. s10.	30¼
200 do. c.	74	300 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	15
800 do.	74⅛	400 St. L. & Kansas C.	25⅞
265 Panama	106		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 Reg., '62 b. c.	115	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c.	120⅜
1,000 U.S.5s,Reg.,'81.	114⅞		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 M.6s, H.&S.J.I.	91	100 L.S. & M. So. b. c.	74⅛
2,000 Erie 3d	98	400 do.	74¼
9,000 Bkln. 6s, W.L.	93	300 do.	74⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	79¾	100 do.	74¼
3,000 do.	79⅞	800 do.	74⅛
5,000 do.	80	500 do. s3.	74
5,000 U.P.10s,In. b3.	85¾	700 do.	74
5,000 C. & N.W. C. C. G. B.	86½	500 do.	73⅞
		400 do.	73¾
1,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st.	85	700 do.	73⅞
13 Cen. Nat. Bank	101	800 do.	74
800 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	73⅜	100 Un. Pac. b. c.	34⅛
500 do.	73½	400 do. s3.	34⅛
200 do. s3.	73⅝	200 do.	34
400 do. b3.	73⅝	100 do. b3.	34
2500 do. c.	73½	800 do.	33⅞
500 do.	73⅜	100 do. s3.	33⅝
400 do.	73⅜	300 do.	33¾
1700 do.	73¼	100 do.	33⅝
700 do.	73⅛	300 do. s3.	34
200 do. s3.	73	100 C. & N.W. b.c.s3.	50
2000 do.	73⅛	100 do. b30.	50¼
100 Pacific Mail b. c.	43⅜	200 do.	50
200 do.	43½	100 do.	49⅞
300 do.	43⅝	1000 do.	49¾
100 do. s3.	43⅜	100 do.	50½
100 do.	43⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	98⅝
100 do.	43⅛	100 do. b60.	99
200 do.	43	100 do.	98¼
500 do.	42⅞	100 do.	98⅛
100 do.	42⅝	100 do. s3.	98
300 do.	42½	100 do.	98
200 do.	42¼	200 Chi.,M. & S.P.b. c.	40⅜
700 do.	42⅛	100 do. s3.	40⅛
500 do.	42	200 do.	40
400 do.	42¼	200 do.	39⅞
300 do. s3.	42⅛	400 do.	40
100 Mich. Cen. b. c.	73	100 do.	40⅛
25 do.	74	300 do.	40⅛
200 B., H. & E. b. c.	1½	200 Ohio & M. b. c. c.	28⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97¼	100 do.	28⅞
200 do. b60.	97½	100 Tol. & Wab. b. c.	44½
200 do. b3.	97⅜	50 do.	44½
100 do. s3.	97	100 do.	44⅜
300 do.	96⅞	400 do.	43⅝
200 do.	96¾	100 do.	43⅞
100 do.	97⅛	100 do.	44
100 Del., L. & W.	105	100 do.	44⅛
50 do.	105½	400 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	30⅞
400 do. b. c.	105	100 do.	30½
100 H. & S.J.Pf.b.c.b3.	36½	500 do.	30¼
500 Amer. Dis. Tel.	58¾	100 do. s3.	30
100 Erie b. c.	36⅞	400 do.	30⅛
400 do.	36⅝	200 do.	30⅝
100 do.	36¼	100 Chicago & N. W. P. b. c. b30.	67
1000 do.	36¾		
100 Harlem b. c.	127	200 do.	66¾
200 do. s3.	126	600 do.	67
25 Ger. Amer. Bank	91½		

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

10 Cen. Nat. Bank	101	100 N. J. Central	104
400 Am. Dis. Tel.	58¾	300 Pacific Mail	42⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97¼	500 do.	42½
2000 do.	97⅛	500 do.	42⅜
200 do.	97⅜	300 do.	42⅞
50 do.	97⅜	100 do.	43
500 do.	97¾	100 do.	43¼
500 do.	97⅜	200 do.	43½
200 do.	97⅝	100 do.	43¾
400 do.	97¾	100 do.	43½
400 do.	97⅞	100 do.	43⅜
100 Erie s3.	36⅞	100 do.	43⅜
200 do. b3.	37	100 do.	43½
300 do.	37	400 do.	43¼
400 do.	36⅞	400 do.	43⅛
1000 Western Union	73¼	900 do. b3.	43½
200 do.	73⅜	800 do.	43¾
300 do.	73½	300 do.	43⅞
800 do.	73⅝	600 do.	44
1000 do.	73⅝	100 do.	43¾
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	43⅝
700 do.	74	300 do.	43¾
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	43⅞
100 do. c.	73⅞	500 do. b3.	44
500 do.	73⅞	200 do.	44⅛
800 do.	73⅞	300 do.	44¼
2600 do.	74	100 do.	44⅛
3500 do.	74⅛	100 do.	44⅛
800 do. b3.	74¼	400 North-western	50¾
200 do.	74¼	100 do.	50⅛
1800 do.	74⅜	800 do.	50¼
3000 do.	74⅛	300 do.	50⅞
2400 do.	74⅛	400 do.	51
800 do.	74¼	100 do. b3.	51¼
1000 do.	74¼	100 Del. L. & W.	105½
400 do.	74¼	400 do.	105¼
700 do.	74⅛	50 do.	105½
1300 do.	74⅛	100 do.	105⅞
1700 do.	74⅜	100 Rock Island s3.	99
100 do. s3.	74⅛	200 do.	99
300 Lake Shore	74⅛	100 do. s3.	98¾
500 do.	74¼	100 do.	99¼
500 do.	74⅜	200 do.	99⅛
1000 do.	74½	200 St. Paul	41
5200 do.	74½	200 do.	40¾
100 do. b60.	74¾	200 do.	40⅞
3500 do.	74¾	600 do.	41⅛
500 do.	74⅞	200 do.	41⅛
100 do.	75	200 do.	41⅛
100 do. b60.	75	200 do.	41¼
300 do.	74⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.	59
100 N. West'n Pf.	67½	200 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100 do.	68	100 do.	29¾
100 do.	67½	100 do.	29⅛
200 do.	67¼	100 Tol. & Wab.	44¼
300 Un. Pac. s3.	33¾	500 do.	44⅜
100 do.	33⅞	200 do. b3.	44¼
100 do.	34	100 do. b3.	44½
100 do.	34¼	200 do. b3.	44⅝
800 do.	34½	200 do.	44⅞
1800 do.	34⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.	31½
300 do.	34¾	200 do.	31¼
100 do.	34⅜	100 C., C. & I. C. s3.	30¾
100 do.	34½	300 do. s3.	30⅝
200 do.	34¼	500 do. b3.	30⅞
1500 do.	34⅝	600 do.	31
1200 do.	34¾	200 Atlantic & Pac.	15⅛
100 do.	34⅞	200 do.	15
1900 do.	35		

FRIDAY, April 17—P. M.

The very boisterous weather through the day operated against business interests. The Money market rules quite easy within the range of 3@5 ⅌ cent. on call, and 5½@7 ⅌ cent. per annum in the Discount line. The offerings of funds keep ahead of the wants of the leading borrowers, which are seemingly less urgent. The Gold movement is rather brisker, with the prices quoted firmer, the extremes being 113½@113⅞, and the closing quotation 113¾. The carrying rates have been from 3@2@3½ ⅌ cent. The speculation, though apparently more buoyant, is not steady or confident in temper. The Customs drain is at the moment light; to-day the aggregate is only $247,000. The Treasury Office disbursed $14,000 of coin interest and $15,000 in redemption of called 5-20 Bonds. The Foreign Exchanges are comparatively dull, with prime Bankers' Bills quoted generally at $4 85@$4 88 to the £ sterling. The foreign telegrams are of tame markets for American Securities. The City Bank clearings to-day were $35,164,901 in currency, and $7,325,564 in coin. The Gold Exchange Bank reported gross clearances of $41,510,000.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange were extensive, and of more than ordinary interest. The market for nearly all the speculative favorites was very weak and feverish through the forenoon, the *bearish* temper notably in the ascendant. Prices fell off 1@3 ⅌ cent. on the general list, under a strong pressure to sell, and the business, which was of unusual magnitude, was attended by considerable excitement. The recent sharp decline in values has seriously impaired the margins of certain speculative operators, and the somewhat indiscriminate rush to realize was, in part, traceable to this source of trouble. Through the afternoon, the transactions indicated a much steadier and calmer movement, and the final sales were at better prices, in instances fully 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. stronger than the noon quotations, closing with decided buoyancy. The Washington reports relative to the Pacific Mail subsidy were used to the prejudice of the earlier operations in this Stock. The quotations at 3 o'clock stood as follows, as compared with Wednesday night:

Closing Quotations—April 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	116⅜	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121½	121½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120⅜
American Gold	113⅝	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	98	98
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	99⅜
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44
St. Paul Common	41¼	41¼
Western Union	74⅛	74⅜
Union Pacific	34¾	35
Lake Shore	74⅜	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	44¼	44½
Harlem	127	126½
North-west	51⅛	51¼
North-west Preferred	65⅝	67¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	31	31
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¼	106
Central New-Jersey	105½	105
Panama	107	107½
Erie	36½	36⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29¼

The Public Funds ruled firmer, with the higher range of Gold, and were in light supply in the open market. The investment demand is fair, buyers readily taking the limited current offerings of the favorite issues. The following were the closing bids:

Currency 6s	116¾	5-20, '65, n., coup.	119⅜
6s, '81, reg.	119⅝	5-20, '67, reg.	119¾
6s, '81, coup.	121¼	5-20, '67, coup.	120¼
5-20, '62, reg.	114¾	5-20, '68, reg.	119¾
5-20, '62, coup.	118⅜	5-20, '68, coup.	120
5-20, '64, reg.	116¼	10-40 reg.	114½
5-20, '64, coup.	120	10-40 coup.	114¾
5-20, '65, reg.	116¼	5s, '81, reg.	114⅞
5-20, '65, coup.	121¼	5s, '81, coup.	116¼
5-20, '65, n., reg.	118⅞		

Business in State Bonds is very dull, and quotations are more or less nominal. The following were the bids at the Stock Board:

Ohio 6s, '75	100	Missouri 6s	94¼
Ohio 6s, '81	103	N. Y. R. B. Loan	106¾
Ohio 6s, '86	105	N. Y. C. B. Loan	106¾
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	110
South Carolina 6s	24	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
S. Car. F. Act, '66	16	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Tenn. 6s, N. bs. N. S.	66½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '83	110
California 7s	113½	N. Y. 5s, G. L.	103
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	103
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, O. J. & J.	24
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. N. C. R. J.& J.	42
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. N. C. R.A.& O.	42
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.J.&J.	32
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	100	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O.	32
Mich. 6s, '83	100		

Some increase of demand was noted for the Railway Mortgages, the bids for which were as follows:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	103½	Clev., P. & A. o. b.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	97	De., M. & Tol. bds.	99
Bos., H. & E. 1st	27	Buff. & Erie n. bds.	96½
B., C. R. & M. 7s, g.	55	Kala. & W. Pig. 1st	70
Chi. & Alt. 1st	106	Lake Shore div. bds.	94¼
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94½	Lake Sh. cons. c. 1st.	97½
Jol. & Chi. 1st	107	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Chi., R. I. & P.	105½	Mich. C. c. 7s, 1902	98
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	105	N. J. So. 1st 6s	35
Cen. N. J. con. conv.	102¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
Am. D'k & Imp. bs.	98½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91½
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	88	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91½
M.& S.P.1st,I.&M.D.	79	N.Y.C. & H.1st, coup.	105½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	76	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	107
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	Har. 1st, 7s, reg. n.	106½
Chi. & N. W. I. bds.	90	West. Pacific bds.	87½
C. & N.W. c. G. bds.	86½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	85¾
Gal. & Chi. 2d	90	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	78
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	85½
Del., L. & West. 1st	101	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98
Del., L. & West. 2d	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	104
D., L. & W. 7s conv.	103½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100
Morris & Essex 2d	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87
Mor. & Es. conv. bs.	92	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	78
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	92	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	90
Erie 1st Ext.	103	T., P. & War. W.D.	79
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	94
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	98	T. & W. 1st,St.L.div.	83⅜
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	88
Dub. & S. C., 2d div.	90	Tol. & W. cons.conv.	70
Cedar F. & M. 1st	77	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	70
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	97⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	121½	121⅝
Pennsylvania Central	102¼	102½
Reading	113½	114
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	43¼	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20¼
Northern Central	35¼	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝	44¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,728,635; amount marketed, $1,963,297.

Messrs. Edward W. Mascord and Joseph J. Howland, under the firm name of Messrs. Mascord & Howland, succeed to the produce commission business of the late firm of Messrs. John Hobbs & Co., dissolved by the recent death of Mr. Hobbs.

An announcement is published elsewhere in THE TIMES to the effect that Mr. Emil Sauer's connection as President with the German-American Bank has ceased.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment.
The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.
A limited amount remain unsold. Bonds issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.
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Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	40	Leather, sides	2,590
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	943
Cotton, bales	2,440	Crude Turp., bbls.	400
Copper, bbls.	29	Tar, bbls.	200
Copper, cakes	163	Resin, bbls.	1,199
Eggs, bbls.	2,233	Pork, pks.	90
Flour, bbls.	12,495	Cut-meats, pks.	1,080
Wheat, bushels	80,960	Grease, pks.	100
Corn, bushels	155,200	Lard, pks.	860
Oats, bushels	42,875	Butter, pks.	2,690
Barley, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pks.	503
Grass-seed, bags	182	Tallow, pks.	146
Flax-seed, bags	182	Pea-nuts, bags	344
Beans, bbls.	34	Starch, bxs.	298
Peas, bushels	1,800	Tobacco, hhds.	537
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,397
Hemp, bales	39	Whisky, bbls.	1,197
Hops, bales	5	Wool, bales	133

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the ship Kinfauns Castle, for London—444 bxs. Clothes Pins, 250 cases Oysters, 2 cases Shovels, 39 cases Axes, 5 cases Handles, 89 kegs Nails, 11 cases Carriage-ware, 13 bdls. Rims, 2,300 bbls. Flour, 450 bbls. Resin, 14,425 bushels Wheat, 17,483 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Elysia, for Glasgow—17 hhds. Bones, 176 bags Oil-cake, 2,292 bbls. Flour, 207 cases Cabinet-ware, 145 tcs. Beef, 100 pks. Molasses, 46 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3,913 bushels Wheat, 22,155 bushels Corn, 65 tcs. Beef, 12 hhds. Tallow, 590 bxs. Bacon, 9 cases Organs, 500 Oars, 3,400 bushels Peas, 50 lbs. Lard, 16 casks Whalefoots.

By the bark Danavora, for Cork—29,944 bushels Corn.

By the bark Orono, for Hamburg—250 logs Cedar, 332 logs Wood, 300 tons Dyewood, 30 casks Quercitron Bark.

By the bark Prior Dubrovacki, for Cork—28,857 bushels Corn.

By the bark Marie, for Glasgow—22,613 bushels Corn.

By the bark W. A. Farnsworth, for Trieste—200 bbls. Resin, 1,999 bbls. Alcohol.

By the bark John Griffin, for Caibarien—2,000 Shooks and Hoops, 1,400 bdls. Hoops, 175 kegs Nails, 115 empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner Alfredo, for Cork—27,999 bushels Corn.

By the schooner E. M. Wright, for Cardenas—784 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Clyte, for Caibarien—608 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig M. E. Thayer, for Lisbon—100 bxs. Extract, 70,200 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark Sarah, for Valencia—683 hhds. Tobacco, 12,000 Staves.

By the brig Tendens, for Rio Janeiro—126 bxs. Resin, 3,228 cases Petroleum, 57 bales Domestic, 425 kegs Lard, 400 cases Spirits Turpentine, 120 cases Maizena, 12 cases Sewing Machines, 189 pks. Tea, 15 pks. Hardware, 25 bxs. Soap, 20 bdls. Shoe Pegs, 6 tcs. Hams, 3 casks Wine.

By the ship Denapore, for London—12,541 bags Oil-cake, 2,520 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but steady, at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull; quoted at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In the way of orders there is a fair showing of trade in the aggregate, though the individual dealings are not large. Manufacturers working on the better qualities of custom stock make quite encouraging reports as to demand. Otherwise business is quite moderate. Prices do not indicate much alteration in the leading instances, though on the less desirable styles buyers have the advantage. Through the auction rooms considerable amounts of goods have been placed, but generally at low figures.

CANDLES—Have been inactive since our last, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been firm, though rather quiet, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but without further change as to values: sales 600 bags Rio, by the Alice Tainter, at 20½c., gold, and 500 bags Laguayra on private terms. We quote invoice thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 21¾c.@22¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@23½c., gold; Java, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Porto Rico, 21½c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 21c.@23c.; Mexican, 21c.@22c.; San Domingo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Ceylon, 20c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Curacoa, 20c.@21½c., and Jamaica, 20c.@22½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been selling quite moderately in most instances, within the previous range as to values.

CORDAGE—Though essentially unchanged as to price, has been without noticeable activity.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher for early delivery, with a good demand noted largely for export. Sales have been reported of 2,999 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 1,596 bales to shippers, 866 bales to spinners, and 537 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery a livelier business has been reported at an advance of ⅛c.@5-32c. ⅌ lb., closing rather tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were on last evening, and 18,400 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16¾c.@16 25-32c.; May, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; June, 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; July, 17¾c.; August at 17⅞c.; September at 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; October, 17¼c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,440 bales, including 599 bales from Norfolk, 642 bales from Wilmington, and 1,199 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 6,619 bales, and for the week 39,193 bales, against 48,912 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,506,883 bales, against 3,155,146 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 27,246 bales; to the Continent, 35,830 bales. Stock in New-York, 143,376 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 516,302 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16 7-16	16 7-16
Low Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	18¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been fairly active in State and Western Flour. The demand has been mostly for Superfine, Shipping Extras, (the latter, in good part, for the West Indies,) and Minnesota stock, which have been held more firmly. In most other grades the dealings have been on a moderate scale, mainly in a jobbing way, at about former figures. The sales reported since our last have been 18,350 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, mainly at $6 60@$6 75; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 75@$8, chiefly at $7 25@$7 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 45@$7, mainly at $6 70@$6 85; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 75, chiefly at $7@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 7,800 bbls. Shipping Extras within our range, of which were 2,000 bbls. very choice Western at $7 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 45
Extra State	6 40@ 8 00
Extra City	6 40@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@10 50

Southern Flour has been in rather better demand, and held more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour very quiet and nominal within the range of $6 75@$9 ⅌ bbl. Sales 125 bbls. at $8@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour has been actively sought after at $4 75@$5 90 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in active demand within the range of from $3 85@$4 45 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 10@$4 45 for fair to very choice; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $3 80@$4 10 for White do.; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,470 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range.... Bag-meal has been in demand within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A rather better demand prevails for foreign in a jobbing way, with sales reported of 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 35@$2 40; 130 bbls. Currants at 8c.; 24 casks Turkey Prunes, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; 400 bags Tarragona Almonds on private terms, quoted at 18½c.; 100 frails Dates at 8c.; 150 bags Sicily Filberts on private terms; and 100 cases Figs, 14c.@16c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active. The demand has been mostly for the better grades, chiefly for Milwaukee stock, in good part for the Continent, and on Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee prices show an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Other kinds have not been in much favor with buyers, especially for export, and have been without material change as to values, closing rather heavily. Winter Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for milling, and has been quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 80,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 71 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 67@$1 71 for No. 1 Minnesota do., car lots, the latter rate for choice; $1 65@$1 68 for No. 1 Iowa and North-west Spring, car stock; $1 63½@$1 66 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 65 for prime, with this rate subsequently reported bid; $1 60@$1 63 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 58@$1 62 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 57@$1 60 for No. 2 Chicago do., mostly at $1 58@$1 59 for average lots; $1 52@$1 66 for ungraded Spring; $1 70 for Red Western, in store, for milling; $1 73½ for Amber do.; and $1 80 for White Michigan. There has been a moderate demand noted for forward delivery, chiefly for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, with $1 58 reported bid, and $1 60 asked for all May; 40,000 bushels were reported sold to arrive from the canal at $1 58 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been less active, and at the close easier in price. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported of 117,000 bushels at 87c.@91½c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c.@91c. for sailing-vessel and 88½c.@90c. for steamer stock, closing at about 90c. for the former, and 88½c.@89c. for the latter, average lots; 90c.@92c. for Old Mixed Western, mostly at 90½c.@91c. for good average car stock, 88c.@90c. for New White Western. And for forward delivery, 8,000 bushels Old Mixed Western to arrive from the canal were sold at 90c., closing with 89c. reported as the best bid.... Rye has been in more demand, in good part for export, and has been quoted dearer, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels State, to arrive, at $1 13@$1 14, closing with $1 14 bid and $1 15@$1 18 asked.... Barley quiet at about previous prices; sales, 5,000 bushels Danubian, in store, reported at $1 55 ⅌ bushel.... Of Barley-malt, 1,00 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 80 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have further declined about 1c. a bushel on a limited business, closing heavily; sales, 32,000 bushels at 63c.@66c., mostly at 64½c.@65c. for White Western, and 60c.@63c. for Mixed do.... Feed has been in good demand within the range of $27@$35 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been unusually dull of late and somewhat nominal, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in request, with shipping qualities quoted at 90c.@95c.; retailing qualities, $1 15@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Inactive, but steady. Of Jute Butts, 900 bales sold at 2½c.@2⅝c., currency, ⅌ lb., cash. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed ⅌ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly, within the previous range.

HOPS—Have favored buyers on a very slow movement. We now quote: American, new, good to choice, 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 28c.@38c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 267 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 19,790 bales, against 21,545 bales same time last year, and the imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,149 bales, against 20,159 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks: "Prices irregular and unsettled; 30c. is now the outside cash price for the best Hops in market, excepting Californians, choice parcels of which bring 38c. The demand is very limited, and when holders show any disposition to force business, lower figures than we quote have to be accepted; but when *bona fide* orders come in for Hops, full prices can be realized. Nearly all quotations must for the moment be considered nominal. There is literally no life to the trade, and nothing at the present time gives us hope for a better market. The majority of holders in the interior are about as firm as ever in their views, and show no disposition to accept present ruling prices. There has been considerable talk about the roots having suffered by the severity of the past Winter, and many growers are, doubtless, anticipating a better market in consequence."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been steady and in demand since our last, on the basis of $2@$2 10 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand.... Lime has been moderately inquired for, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5 15@$5 25; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 75 ⅌ bbl.... Lumber has been in comparatively fair request, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $17@$19 50 for cargoes, and $20@$22 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $35@$38; White Pine Boards, $30@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A moderate demand prevails for Sole, not quite up to standard of the receipts; hence supplies are increasing to some extent, as yet, however, not seriously, particularly in the instance of other than undesirable grades of stock. The export movement continues, and serves to keep the market on comparatively steady basis as to values. In Upper there is not much animation, yet prices are quoted about as before, though stocks are rather larger, especially of the poorer descriptions. Morocco is in fair request, and held with firmness on restricted offerings. The better grades of Harness Stock are wanted and prices are maintained; other kinds dull and rather favoring buyers. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ⅌ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 30c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ⅌ lb.... Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 26c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet yet quoted firm; sales have been 100,000 lbs., in lots, at 24¾c.@25c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Iron has been ruling very dull and generally weak, the dealings in small lots; about 150 tons Eglinton were sold at $36 50. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $36@$36 50; Glengarnock, $38@$38 50; Coltness, $39 50@$40; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $33@$35; No. 2 do. at $30@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $56 50@$59, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50.... Pig Lead has been quiet and steadily held; sales have been 50 tons Domestic at 6¼c.@6⅜c., gold; foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6@$6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c.... Spelter has been quiet at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, 7c.@11c. for domestic. Tin has been in fair demand at a trifle steadier prices; sales have been reported of 100 pigs Straits at 24c., gold; 50 tons at 20½c.@21c., gold, for Lamb and Flag, and 22c. for Refined; Straits closed at 24c., gold; English at 21c.@21½c.; Refined do., 22c., and Banca at 27c. Tin Plates have been in better demand; sales have been reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal, for May and June, at $10 50, gold; 500 bxs. do., on spot, $10 37½ do., and 500 bxs. Terne, $9 25 do. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 50; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 75.... Zinc quiet at 8¼c.@8½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Desirable invoices of foreign meet with a ready sale at firm prices. A cargo of 233 hhds., 40 tcs., and 100 bbls. Trinidad has been purchased on trade account at 39c. ⅌ gallon. Of the recent arrivals were two cargoes of Matanzas, (one of 562 hhds. and 56 tcs. and another of 427 hhds. and 43 tcs.,) said to have been imported by refiners; also a cargo of 284 hhds. and 24 tcs. Caibarien. A cargo of 343 hhds., 30 tcs., and 9 bbls. Cardenas, and another of 325 hhds. and 32 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, have not yet been reported sold, as also sundry small invoices of Sagua, Cienfuegos, Mayaguez, &c. Sales of 199 hhds. and 44 tcs. old crop Muscovado have been made at 30c., and equal to 146 hhds. do. at 29c. ⅌ gallon. The jobbing trade in foreign stock continues fair at full prices. In New-Orleans but little movement is noted, values ruling about as before. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 36c.; Grocery do. at 36c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@75c. for good to very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and good request at firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,345 bbls. Strained at $2 55@$2 67½, now generally held at $2 70@$2 75. And at Wilmington, 2,500 bbls. on private terms.... Tar quiet, within the range of $2 60@$2 90 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, with sales reported of 135 bbls. merchantable at 45c., and 100 bbls., by the Benefactor, at 46c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in quite moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d. at $3 87½@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 75; 3d and 4d., $5 50; 3d., fine, $6 25; 2d., $7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25; Finishing Goods, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

OILS—A moderate business has been noted in the leading kinds, chiefly in a jobbing way, within our range. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90; Lard-oil at 82c.@84c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 51c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c.@99c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c.@42c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 51c.@53c.; White do. at 60c.@65c.; Palm-oil at 7¾c.@8c.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more confidently on restricted offerings, but has been quiet.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅜c.@7½c. on a slow movement.... Refined sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls., April options, at 15⅞c.@16c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 15⅝c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Naphtha, 9½c.@9¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly firmer, influenced by the more favorable Western advices, with a better demand noted; sales have been reported for early delivery of 225 bbls. new Western Mess, at $16 75@$17; closing at about $17; small lots of Clear, at $19; 250 bbls. prime Mess, at $15 50; and small lots of extra prime, at $14 37½@$14 62½. And for farm and delivery of new Western Mess, 4,500 bbls., May options, at $16 60@$16 87½, closing at about $16 87½; and 4,000 bbls. June at $16 80@$17, closing at $17.... Dressed Hogs wanted and quoted up to 7⅝c.@8c. for City.... Cut-meats have been quoted steady on, however, a limited trade; sales 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, 12 to 11 lbs., at 12½c.@13c., 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c., and 200 tcs. pickled Hams, 19 to 11 lbs., on private terms.... Bacon has been scarce and wanted in good part for export, with prices quoted much stronger. Sales, 100 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10c., now quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; 250 bxs. Western Long Clear at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., subsequently held at 10c., with Short Rib quoted at 9¼c., and 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 9¾c.@9⅞c. Also, 500 bxs. Cumberland, for Western delivery, on private terms.... Lard has been in fair demand and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 845 tcs. Western Steam at 10 [illegible] 10¼c.; 50 tcs. choice Kettle at 10½c.; 150 [illegible] Steam and Kettle at 10½c.@10¼c.; and [illegible] Refined at 10⅝c.@10⅝c. And for forward delivery [illegible] Western Steam, 2,150 tcs., May options, at 10 [illegible] closing at 10 3-16c.@10¼c., with April options [illegible] at 10 3-16c., and 1,000 tcs., June, at 10⅝c., closing [illegible] 10⅝c.@10 7-16c.... Beef in moderate demand at [illegible] rates; sales, 100 bbls. in lots.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

RICE—Has been salable and firm. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 45@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales, 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 [illegible] Liverpool Fine, $1 90@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb., but has been very quiet.

SOAP—Has been quoted firm and in demand, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6[illegible], less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active on the basis of yesterday; reduced figures, offerings [illegible]. Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,093 hhds. and [illegible] bxs., including 623 hhds. and 30 bxs. Refining Muscovado, good common, at 7¼c.; 755 hhds. common to about good fair do. at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 117 hhds. good fair to good at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 490 hhds. good common do. at 7¼c.; and 103 hhds. Demerara, in bond, at 5⅛c., (gold,) ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do. 7½c.; prime do., 7⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal goods, 8½c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's, 9c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 205,000 lbs., in lots, at 7½c.@7⅞c. for fair to choice; market steady.... Stearine, active and firm; sales 50 hhds. City at 11⅛c.; 150 tcs. Western at 11c.@11⅛c.; and 250 tcs. do., deliverable last half of May and first half of June, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather better jobbing demand, but the invoice business has been moderate. Prices generally have been steady. Sales have been reported of 1,200 half-chests Green and 1,400 half-chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 38c.@$1 40; Imperial, common to finest, 29c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 30; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@28c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@28c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 22c.@85c.; Congo, common to finest, 22c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 32c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The general market has been rather quiet, with values quoted essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 14 cases 1872 State Seed Leaf at 10c.; 230 cases 1872 Connecticut at 10c.@30c.; 75 cases 1870 do. at 6c.; 175 cases 1871 Ohio at 15c.; 400 cases 1872 do. at 6½c.@6⅝c.; and 300 bales Havana at 60c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 275 bbls., at 97¾c.@98c., mainly at 98c. ⅌ gallon; market closing tame and weak.

WOOL—The market is less active, while values of most desirable grades are comparatively firm. Though manufacturers buy generally to meet urgent wants only, yet holders evince confidence, as a rule, in view of the very scant offerings of nearly all kinds, particularly of strictly fine stock. Fine to choice Fleece is very scarce. Sales have been reported during the week of 151,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@55c.; 52,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 35c.@40c.; 4,500 lbs. Tub-washed at 50c.@56c.; 97,000 lbs. Scoured at 45c.@82½c.; 64,000 lbs. Combing, part at 51c.@56c.; 425 pks. and 61,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 40c.@50c.; 8,000 lbs. Oregon, part at 35c.@36c.; 13,000 lbs. Colorado at 21½c.; 89,500 lbs. Texas at 21c.@35c.; 640 pks. and 285,000 lbs. California Fall at 20c.@26c.; 20,000 lbs. and 49 bales California Spring, at 30c.@33c.; 34,000 lbs. Mexican at 21c.; 40,000 lbs. Foreign Pulled, 35 bales Rio Grande, 16,000 lbs. New-Zealand, and 55 bales Australian on private terms; 100 bales Donskoi at 35c.; 37 bales Cordova at 21c.; 320 bales and 5,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@38c.; and 22,000 lbs. Noils, part at 30c. for Domestic. Of Buenos Ayres Wool some 3,000 bales are said to be on the way for this market, which will be a welcome addition to the available supply.

FREIGHTS—The demand for Grain room continues quite brisk, with the advantage as to rates in favor of ship-owners. Room on berth scarce. Chartering business especially active. In other lines trade moderate.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 7-32d. for compressed ⅌ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d., with rates by steam quoted nominally at 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel, and very little room available, and, by steam, 170 pks. Provisions at 40s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. Also a British bark, 422 tons, with general cargo, reported from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.... For London, by sail, 4,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tons Provisions on private terms.... For the British Channel and orders, a bark, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Aracaju, at 40s. and 3¼d.; a British schooner, 223 tons, and an Italian brig, 353 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 439 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; another, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; another, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; another, 735 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters do., reported at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 618 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., reported at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 342 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian ship, 710 tons, (to arrive from Fortress Monroe,) hence, with about 4,400 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an Italian brig, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.... For Dublin, by steam, 100 bbls. Resin, at 5s., 280 lbs.... For Havre, by steam, 75 bxs. Bacon and 40 bbls. Tallow at equal to 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 25 bbls. Beef and 100 bbls. Ashes on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.... For Bremen, two steam-ships with Tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 45s..... For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark 497 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 7s.; another, 393 tons, hence with about 2,700 quarters do., same terms; another, 699 tons, hence with about 4,500 quarters do., same terms.... For Helsingfors, a Norwegian bark, 327 tons, hence with about 1,909 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9s. ⅌ bbl.... For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 586 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 414 tons, with about 275,000 feet Lumber, from Brunswick, at $24.... For the River Platte, an American bark, 645 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with Lumber, from Portland, at $20, net; and an American schooner, 445 tons, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $25 and primage.... For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 460 tons, (now here,) with Sugar, from the north side of Cuba, at $5 12½.... For New-York, a British schooner 172 tons, reported, with Wood, from Bahia, at $400.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 bonds, 104. Erie Railway Shares, 32½@32¾; do. preferred, 55.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ ⅌ cent., which is ¼ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 70c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £114,000. Erie Railway Shares, 33@33¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States 5-20 bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 93,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export, and 9,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 800,000 bales, including 442,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 47,000 bales, including 31,000 bales American; actual export, 11,000 bales. The stock afloat is 496,000 bales, including 252,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8 5-16d.; do., deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, including 23,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8¼d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d., do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling shipped, April and May, at 8 7-16d. Sales of deliveries of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant; Wheat, 12s. 9d.@13s. ⅌ cental for average California White; 13s.@13s. 4d. for Club do., and 11s. 11d.@12s. 6d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 41s.@41s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 28s.@28s. 6d. ⅌ bbl for Western. Provisions—Beef, 87s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. Cheese, 75s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Pork, 63s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 43s. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8 7-16d. The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency. Provisions—Lard, 44s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d.@33s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, April 17—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 31s. 6d.@32s., and closed at 32s. ⅌ cwt. Common Resin, 7s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 5s.@£28 9s. ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Petroleum, 33½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, April 17.—Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 106@108 premium; short sight, currency, 108@110 premium; 60 days, gold, 133@135 premium; short sight, gold, 137@138 premium; on London, 161@164 premium; on Paris, 130@133 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, 75c.@87½c.; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 50; loading at ports on the north coast for the Atlantic States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50@$5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton steady; good demand; offerings light; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 1,307 bales; gross, 1,340 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,868 bales; to the Continent, 1,421 bales; to France, 2,246 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 2,200 bales; stock, 177,259 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,510 bales; gross, 9,389; exports to Great Britain, 11,987 bales; to the Continent, 12,041 bales; to France, 12,234; coastwise, 4,362 bales; sales, 31,150 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton strong, asking higher; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c. Net receipts, 1,018 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,961 bales; coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 27,360 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,436 bales; gross, 4,608 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,924 bales; coastwise, 2,965 bales; sales, 5,600 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 592 bales; exports, coastwise, 13 bales; stock, 48,815 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,865 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,208 bales; to the Continent, 1,132 bales; to France, 725 bales; coastwise, 392 bales; sales, 9,500 bales.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton strong; Middling 16½c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c. Net receipts 576 bales; exports coastwise, 16 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 33,463 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,338 bales; exports to Great Britain, 53 bales; coastwise, 361 bales; sales, 4,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 792 bales; exports coastwise, 909 bales; sales, 285 bales; stock, 4,281 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,323 bales; gross, 4,358 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,793 bales; coastwise, 2,203 bales; sales, 3,501 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cotton firmer, asking higher; Low Middling, 15⅝c.@16c.; receipts, 198 bales; shipments, 442 bales; stock, 1874, 40,101 bales; 1873, 38,934 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 3,241 bales; shipments, 5,332 bales.

FINANCIAL.

City of Providence, R.I.

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds, WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

For Sale at 93 1-2 (Ninety-three and One-half) and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal (and interest on the 1st days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest, at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the city, as reported by its Treasurer.........$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer.............. 3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities, payable principal and interest in gold:

Price of United States 5 per cent. gold bonds, over.114
Price of Providence 5 per cent. gold bonds........ 93½

Difference in favor of Providence bonds, twenty and one-half per cent., or $205 on each $1,000 bond. The substitution of Providence bonds for United States 5 per cent. bonds at this difference would give, as accumulated profit at their maturity, a sum nearly equal to the original investment, or say $932 63-100 on each $1,000 bond.

We have already disposed of about one-half of the present issue of bonds, and now offer the balance to the public.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York,

NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

New-York, April 1, 1874.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.
J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

New-York & Oswego Midland R. R.

First Mortgage Bondholders.

We beg to announce that the representative of the Foreign Bondholders has communicated with us, and states that the foreign bonds will not be sent to this country for the 15th April, nor be deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Those who have not sent their addresses and amounts to us are requested to send them without delay, to care ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Committee of First Mtge. Bondholders.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,899,494 86.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BONDS FOR THE STATE SINKING FUND DEFICIENCY.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 147, passed April 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,899,494 86 of "New-York County Bonds for the State Sinking Fund Deficiency," as authorized by section 2 of chapter 147 of the laws of 1874.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be made payable as follows:

May 1, 1877	$389,949 48	May 1, 1882	$389,949 48
May 1, 1878	389,949 48	May 1, 1883	389,949 48
May 1, 1879	389,949 48	May 1, 1884	389,949 48
May 1, 1880	389,949 48	May 1, 1885	389,949 48
May 1, 1881	389,949 48	May 1, 1886	389,949 54
Total			$3,899,494 86

The proposals will state the amount of bonds and what years of redemption are desired, and also the price per one hundred dollars thereof for each issue proposed for.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the County require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—HELD ON the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY, AARON RUTHERFORD,
WM. B. SKIDMORE, JOHN KEYSER,
JOHN CASTREE, MOSES W. FISH,
THOS. PATON, JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, T. G. MATHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY, JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT, AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW, CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS, HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE, EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK, LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED, WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
O. W. BIRD, J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP, EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH, VALENTINE KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER, FRANCIS JENKINS,
EDWIN R. LIVERMORE, PETER ROWE.
M. B. CARPENTER,

And at the same election, Charles E. Crehan, Horton Frost, and Hector Armstrong were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., April 13, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Trust Company, for the election of ten Trustees for the first class and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the company on the 28th day of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 29th inst.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR USE IN AN ESTABlished business. Good security and liberal interest. Apply at once to H. H. B. ANGELL, No. 410 4th av., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS.

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1874.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a Trustee or Trustees, under the said mortgage, to fill such vacancy or vacancies as may exist in the trust thereby created.

By direction of the Trustees.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds, which matured Feb. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after April 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to fund the interest of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, in accordance with the terms of the circular of Jan. 27, 1874.

Bondholders are requested to send in coupons Nos. 13 to 22, inclusive, to be exchanged for certificates of indebtedness.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 FOR A TERM OF years; will pay eight per cent., and give first mortgage on real estate situated in the famous "bluegrass region" of Ohio; real estate worth $24,000. Address J. SWINNERTON, Marion, Ohio.

MONEY LOANED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first-class improved real estate in New-York, New-Jersey, and Brooklyn, without bonus or premium. Also, first mortgages discounted. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 24.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 579, for nine shares of Eagle Fire Company, of New-York, stock, standing in the name of Randall J. Powers. Application will be made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate. G. W. POWERS, Executor.

FOR SALE—AT A DISCOUNT, A FIRST-CLASS Second Mortgage for $70,000. Address Box No. 3,635 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874. AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula; for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander. Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, and by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT, AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.
f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.
ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP E. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD, JULIUS P. CHILD, Executors.
f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, } Executors.
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.
d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG, ALEX. T. STEWART, Executors, &c.
n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-1aw6mS*

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, County of New-York.—ADAM NEIDLINGER, Henry W. Schmidt, and Henry Claussen Jr., plaintiffs, against GEORGE BRUCKNER, and Agatha Bruckner, his wife, Ernst A. Schreck, Charles Dietrich, and Pauline, his wife, John E. Schreck, and Alberta, his wife, Gottlob Gunther, Andres Dold, Abraham Kühn, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Wolff, Charles Heinzel, Valentine Frees, Sebastian Westerman, James C. Anderson, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Morrisania, George Reinhardt, Sigismund Kauffman, Alfred Knapp, Wright Knapp, Valentine Knorr, Emil Schultz, Robert W. Taller, Peter Lenk, Johannes Carlsen, William Schlessinger, William C. Steinkampf, The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, William H. Bradley, Wilder H. Pray, George F. Drew, and Louis Bucki, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap18-1aw6w8*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY mistake from the Woodbine, corner 13th st. and 6th av., on the evening of the 11th inst., a SUBSCRIPTION-BOOK to a monthly publication. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to A. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square.

LOST—HERRING SAFE-KEY NO. 26,559.—FINDER will be rewarded if he will leave it with advertising clerk, *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, May 7, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, rigging, lacing; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 33, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 71, 73, 85, 87, 88.

BOSTON.
Nos. 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 53, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 16, 18, 24, 32, 42, 43, 44, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 35, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 23, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 32, 33, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, April 23, by the undersigned, at his office, **NO. 120 BROADWAY.**

1. For the **PURCHASE AND REMOVAL** of five buildings on Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.

2. For the **EXCAVATION OF CELLARS** and **FOUNDATIONS**, with the necessary **SHORING, SHEET-PILING**, and **UNDERPINNING** for a new structure on the said premises.

3. For the **EXECUTION OF THE MASON WORK** in foundations and superstructure for the same.

Proposals will be received for any or all of the above work.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications, &c., may be had of the undersigned, at his office, on and after Saturday, the 18th inst., where plans of the work may be seen, and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

All proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be indorsed with the name of the proposer.

THEODORE WESTON, Superintending Engineer,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874. No. 120 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY, DANIEL O. CONNELL, WM. RICHARDSON, ADOLPH GUBNER, JOHN H. SNYDER, W. C. McKINNY, J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock 2d May next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered for immediate use, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

10,000 gallons best quality Lard-oil, in well-coopered casks of about forty gallons each, to be delivered to the Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director, United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, REGULATING, GRADING, FLAGGING, &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Department of Public Works until 12 noon of April 25, 1874, for the following work:

SEWERS in Maugin, Sheriff, Cannon, Lewis, 66th, 123d, and 152d sts., and in Madison av.

UNDERGROUND DRAINS between 173d and 183d sts., and both sides Inwood and Dyckman sts. between Harlem and Hudson Rivers.

REGULATING, GRADING, &c., 10th av., 62d, 67th, 97th, 99th, 102d, and 111th sts.

CURB, GUTTER, AND FLAGGING Worth, 11th, 49th, and 58th sts., and 9th av.

PAVING 54th, 65th, 80th, 81st, 84th, and 85th sts.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of May, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Separate proposals for choice cuts of fresh beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office.

B. D. POTTS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., April 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station during the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by applying to R. M. POTTER, Captain and A. A. C. S.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat....April 18	California, Tues....April 28
Bolivia, Tuesday....April 21	Castalia, Thursday.April 30
Trinacria, Thurs....April 23	Australia Saturday....May 2
Anglia, Saturday....April 25	Ethiopia, Tuesday....May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
Parthia, Satu'day, April 18	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13
China, Saturday, April 25	Java, Saturday, May 16
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, April 18, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL........April 27
CORINTH........May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA........April 29
ATLAS........May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC........SATURDAY, April 18, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE........SURMONT........Saturday....May 16
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU........Saturday....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND......April 17	SWITZERLAND......May 9
VADERLAND......April 24	NEDERLAND......June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
CYBELE......April 29	SWITZERLAND......April 15
VADERLAND......May 27	NEDERLAND......May 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$90	Second Cabin	$60
Steerage	30	Prepaid Certificates	32

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA........SATURDAY, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA........SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........April 28, 3 P. M.
........May 5, at 3 P. M.
........May 12, at 2 P. M.
........May 19, at 3 P. M.
........May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, April 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, May 21, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. DOW. Freight and Way passengers only.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

ALASKA........April 18
CHINA........May 2
........May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 18.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Fri., Apr. 17, 5 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy, Tues., Apr. 21, 9 A. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON, Wednesday, April 22, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........April 25
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........April 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........May 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS TO EVERY PART of the world issued at reductions from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. They are available by every line of steamers. They are printed in English and in the language of the country where used. They allow passengers to stop en route, which ordinary tickets do not.

They can be used by single travelers and in any series of combinations.

Cook's hotel coupons guarantee best accommodations at 300 first-class hotels at uniform and reduced rates.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April now ready. Price, ten cents. Contains fares and expense for over 1,000 European tours.

Cook's next personally-conducted party to the south of France and Italy sails by Egypt May 9. Price, $650, gold, for 100 days' accommodations, all first-class.

Address COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

Tues., 14th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 18th	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 18th	4:06 P. M.	Mon., 20th	7:30 A. M.
Tues., 21st	10:30 A. M.	Wed., 22d	9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 23d	12:00 M.		

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR Albany and Troy.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER leaves Spring street pier MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS at 6 P. M. Fare only $1; deck, 50 cents. Connecting with railroads. Returning, leave Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.—SPECIAL Notice—On and after Monday, April 20, the world-renowned steamers, Bristol and Providence, will resume their place on the line, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-tug MAJOR, one year old, 100 feet long, 21 feet wide; is well fitted up for carrying passengers. Apply to GINNA & LEA, No. 38 Whitehall st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12, and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. SHIELDS and JOHN TERHUNE, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, s.s.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of John H. Shields and John Terhune, of County of Passaic, State of New-Jersey, in said district, and who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SMITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of William Smith, of County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 30th day of April, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, April 17, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupts, and all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 29th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the Assignee has filed in said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, April 16, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt and all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, 30th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the Assignee has filed in the office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FELT, bankrupt.—In obedience to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated April 11, 1874, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., at the late store of said bankrupt, No. 47 Liberty st., New-York City, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, the stock and fixtures contained in said store and belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of stationery, blank-books, &c., &c., shelving, counters, desk, iron safe, show-cases, &c.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that HORATIO F. WINSLOW, of the City of Newark, N. J., hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Dated Newark, N. J., April 8, 1874.

RILEY W. BOND, Assignee.
GUILD & LUM, Attorneys, 800 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
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